peeches may be considered a peeches may be considered a day, and what is of the most important gress by Republican members, of Senator Seward at Albany Oration, and three delivered Coration, and three delivered etroit, Oswego, and Auburn. It was the series of the seri

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patient who has been prestrat t; see his bent-up, tottering for th again; see his long-lost apper ny features blossom into heal flerer whose foul blood has an akin is covered with sores, will an anguish. He has been drenche

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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR. SESSI AT SESSOTOO , YAGESTEET

| The content property and the content propert ness. Perhaps he was not very sorry; for injured, toat examination could be only added though Herman, in the foregoing conversation, had softened his "fortiter in re" with a "sua" to ment, and the last cold drops were already on his brow. "Only take care of ber," gasped witer in modo"—an expression in tone and manner of cordial interest in his friend, and pain in pity's sake! Oh! kiss me, Sophy, and only the contrary, the most in a reliable of the most in the contrary, the most in a reliable of the reliable of th

SATES DITOR AND PROPRIES A. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, O. C., THURSDAY, Then she roused herself, and with eyes into which seemed to have been instilled all the passion of that anguish, all the stonyness of that despair, gazed upon her son, while the fingers clutched the sceptre still, as if through it she

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take! Back he is pressed, and over he goes!
Such a sight I never saw—I probably shall

over your head, and buy a new hat; which, by the way, will cost you, for a very ordinary one, ten silver roubles—a guinea and a half. As to stopping the droschky, getting down, and chasing the fogitive—that might be done in England, but not here. It seems almost as chasing the fugitive—that might be done in England, but not here. It seems almost as difficult to pull up a droschty as a railway train. The wheels would seem to be greated to such a terrific ex ent that they run or jolt on of their own accord; and two hundred yards' hotics, it has least you can, it any constitute.

on of their own accord; and two hundred yards' notice is the least you can, in any conscience, give your Ischvostchik, if you want him to "stoi." Meantime, with that execrable north wind, where would your hat be? In the Neva, or half way to the Lake of Ladega. When the Scythians (was it the Scythians, by the way?) were first made acquainted with horses, we read that their young men, desirous of taking lessons in equitation, were, to prevent accidents, bound to their mettlesome steeds with cords. I think it would be expedient, when a foreigner takes his first airing in a droschly. a foreigner takes his first airing in a droschky to tie him to the bench, or at least to nail hi coat tail thereto. The born Russians, curious ly, seem to prefer these perilous vehicles to the more comfortable drosobkies. They seldon avail themselves of the facility of bestriding the narrow bench, Colossas like, but sit jaunti. ly sideways, tapping that deadly pewter with their boot-tips as confidently and securely the Amazons who scour through the tan at the hyppodrome on bare-backed steeds. Ladie even, frequently patronize these breakers of wheels. It is a sight to see their skirts spread ing their white bosoms to the gale, like shi canvas; a prettier sight to watch their dai foot pit-a-patting on that pewter of peril I hav before denounced. When a lady and gentle man mount one of these droschkies, and are, I presume, on tolerably brotherly and sisterly terms, it seems to be accepted as a piece of cosy etiquette for the lady to sit in the gentle man's lap.

While waiting at a house door for a fare engaged therein or at any other time that he is a second or the second of the second o

gaged therein, or at any other time that he is not absolutely compelled to be driving, the Ischoostchik has a habit of abandoning the splash-board, and reclining at full length on his back on the droschky bench, there to smoke peacefully, oblivious of slavery, unmindful of the sick. To the full length of his trunk would be perhaps a more correct expression, for the bench is only long enough for his body down to the knees; and his big-booted legs dangle comfortably down among the wheels. He will sleep here, in the sun, in the rain, in weather sengers and the ever-pursuing police officer, he would so sleep, I believe, till doomsday. There the droschky in this: that, inasmuch as it is pleasant in a hotel to have your bed warmed, there are differences of opinion as to the comfort of having your seat warmed vicariously, especially when the animated warming pan is a Russian and an Ischoostchik, and—well, the truth must out—ragged, dirty, greasy, and swarming with vermin.

SNOW'S STORE, VT., Oct. 13, 1858. To the Editor of the National Era: As the time for the dividends of our bank has

come, I will let you know of the matter.

The annual dividend to stockholders has been made, and most of them have drawn their total amount, while some are yet "taking from the bank." The dividend this year is a little above the average; on some stock, as high as six hundred per cent.; others, though yielding well, are somewhat unsound, though assorted lois are readily taken at 34 @ 40 cents per share for foreign markets. On the whole, our bank fully sustains its reputation as a safe investment, an is beginning to be ranked with the other insti is beginning to be ranked with the budge insti-tutions of the world in point of respectability, as persons of acknowledged ability and position speak well of it, and, indeed, many of the first in the world, in ancient as well as modern times, have been employed in the "bank," and some so far as to assert that man's legitimate and first employment was in looking after its affairs. It is fortunate in having President "who carnot lie," and whose abi is unbounded, and who has said there ways be a time for investment and for divi dends as long as time continued.

But, to come to the farmer's prospects this fall, (as I intended at first,) I think them good. Most of our Vermont farmers are or of debt, and are "ready pay" at the stores-Most of our Vermont farmers are out much in prices as in the absence of any and all call for stock. For horses, there has been no call; in fact, I don't know of a single horse from this section sold for market, and, in o sequence, prices are from one-third to one-half reduced. There is now some cell for any There is now some call for cattle though at very reduced prices from a year and a half ago. Our crops are good, on an average. Hay and grain are average; potatoes ditto though some kinds are rotting a

It is now cold and rainy autumn weather, infirst snow storm of the season coming on the 6th, one week ago. It fell quite rapidly in the forenoon, some of it melting, but enough re-maining to give a white night-cap to the hill-

tops.

This season of the year gives us some of the most delightful scenery of the whole year. I was particularly struck with its beauty during branch of our " GREEN MOUNTAINS" I could see in the distance a continuous line of un-broken forest—extending, I should judge, more than twenty miles; of its size otherwise I had no means of judging.

After ascending the mountain some distance

I came to an open space, which gave me a view of the surrounding country lying below and beof the surrounding country lying below and be-yond. First, the green meadows, with their gently-meandering river; the farm-houses, with their surroundings, dotting the vale here and there; the pastures stretching back to the hills; and, still beyond, in a kind of a basin, forme by surrounding hills, lay thousands of acres of forest, not now dark, but clothed in all the co ors which enchantment could use.

The sugar maple, in gold and crimson, waved

in beautiful contrast against the dark green of the hemlock and spruce; the purple of the soft combined to make the panoramic-like scene unroiled before me, one of beauty whose equal

I seldom see.

I have often wondered why our country scenes had so few visiters, while Newport and Saratoga were crowded; while pure air, sublime scenery, good trout, and some hanting, might be had in the ccuntry.

Our State House is nearly completed, and the Legislature (which meets to-morrow) will probably meet in it before they adjourn.

But I am exceeding my limits, and must close. As ever,

From the New Bedford (Mass.) Horald.

This distinguished statesman has recently nade a visit at his New England home, which has given the opportunity to many of our Re-publican friends to become somewhat acquaint-ed with a man who holds at this time a very prominent place among the men to whom we shall look for a National standard bearer in 1860. It is too early yet to discuss the question of men; but it is not too early to do justice to one who has at all times proved himself able es with signal ability, and who has never feared to occupy the true and manly ground upon the great question of our times. We hear from all quarters of the enthusiastic reception he has met with, wherever he has gone. At the recent dinner given to him in Boston, at which Governor Banks presided, there was exhibited a feeling of cordial friendship and perpetual good will which must have satisfied all who were present that Gov. Chase is one upon whom Massachuthat Gov. Chase is one upon whom Massachusetts will readily rely, if need be, to lead her sons in the coming contest. He has some admirable qualities, which are needed. He is firm and judicious, and highly practical; and the whole commercial community anderstand well that he is safe and trustworthy. His talents as a statesman are of a high order. He has had full experience, and knows thoroughly the duties and responsibilities of Government. Like our own Governor, Banks, he has shown himself an able administrator of affairs, and, like Governor Seward, be has amassed a legiswith the wants of the people and with the rights of the people, which call for immediate national protection. He is a very strong man

WASHINGTON, D.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868. To Appearance men will find it greatly to logic of the two seemingly-contradictory properations. Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Coe, & sitions, then, is, that the honor of the South calls for the enactment of a policy on the part is a policy on the part is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence; Is it just to imprison a Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence; Is it just to imprison a Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence; Is it just to imprison a Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence; Is it just to imprison a Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence; Is it just to imprison a Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence; Is it just to imprison a Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years for an offence committed in Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be man ten years ew York, and Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the Ba: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem, Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincianut, Ohio; L. T. Park,

fortunately separated from the article in the and therefore appeared rather awkward.

PEPUBLICS UNGRATEFUL.

The proverbial ingratitude of Republics has received a fresh illustration in the recent Pennsylvania elections, to which, at the hazard of draw attention.

favorite son" of Pennsylvania was in 1856 elected President of the United States ; and, although the people of that State were not quite unsaimous in coming up to the polls to sus tain him, they should nevertheless be sensible of the high honor which was thrust upon the almost against their wills. Then the President has himself laid them under still further obli gations by conferring a Cabinet appointment upon another citizen of the State, while he has appointed or retained in office an array of foreign ministers of which the old Dominion in her palmiest days of power could not have boasted. We can imagine with what envy, malice, and uncharitableness, the faithful disciples in other States will read over the follow ing list of prizes drawn by the ungrateful, de sated, crushed out, but, after all, lucky Denocracy of the Keystone State: James Buchanan, President.

James Black, Attorney General. G. M. Dallas, Minister to England. J. R. Chandler, Minister to Naples. Mr. Buckalew, Minister to Ecuador Mr. Reed, Minister to China. Mr. Clay, Minister to Lima. Mr. Jones, Minister to Austria. The reflection that two of the above get

en, Messrs. Reed and Chandler, are Old Line Whigs, will not go far to sooth the envious growling of the outside Democracy; but what emand as the price of your allegiance?

ATT. A MUDDLE

Last week we presented some indications of cited the following paragraph from the Richf the editor's predilection in favor of the trade:

emoved the better South were insisting on the repeal of the laws against the slave trade, and, much to our rethat the Enquirer had become an unqualified

gret, we were compelled to draw the inference dvocate of that nefarious traffic. What other inference could we draw? The language was explicit and pointed, and seemed to leave no loop upon which to hang a doubt. But, after all, it seems that we were mistaken, for, a day or two subsequently, the editor reprobates the idea in unqualified terms. In replying to a country paper, called the Blue Ridge Republi Letcher for the office of Governor, the Enquirer says:
"The Republican informs us, with a trium;

ant air, that Mr. Letcher will not besitate in joining a separate Southern Confederacy, when ever it shall be erected, and the present Union dissolved, for the sole purpose of reopening the African slave frade. This certainly exhibits an eminent attachment to our sister States of the South; but, in our humble opinion, it is very doubtful whether it indicates an equal decree of partiality for the participal in interface. gree of partiality for the patrierchal institution of Slavery, as it exists in Virginia. As we of Slavery, as it exists in Virginia. As we view the matter, such a consummation would eventuate in the complete degradation and demoralization of the institution of Slavery, as well as in serious depreciation of the value of slave property. But we believe that the Republican does unintentional injustice to Mr. Letcher. We espect think that he is an advocate for the reopening of the African slave trade. We renture to say that he considers such a policy as disastrons as we believe it to be. And it so, he certainly would hesitate, he certainly would stop to weigh doubts and alterthe then existing circumstances, to count cost, moral and pecuniary, of attaching the

We confess that we are utterly incapable econciling the above extracts with each other, issuing from the same press within one week. In the first, the Federal laws against the slave trade are said to east "odium upon Slavery," and "should never have been submitted to by the Southern people." In the second, the editor regards "the policy of reopening the slave trade as disastrous!"

If the two propositions be not in direct conflict, then it requires greater skill in dialecti than we possess to reconcile them. We might split hairs, or show the difference twixt tweedle dum and tweedle-dee, but this Virginia "ab-

straction" is above our comprehension.

If the Federal laws which forbid the slave trade are repealed, its revival, with all its "dis. estrons" results, would seem to be a netural and necessary consequence, unless the Enqui-rer proposes to restrain the practice by "morest sussion I." Society, with the aid of laws and gibbots, has naver yet succeeded in restraining will practices, even such practices as are not more gainful than bonest pursuits. Millions have been expended by Great Britain and the Juited States in the suppression of this very United States in the suppression of this very traffic, and with indifferent success, so far as Cuba is concerned; and yet the Enquirer, while regarding it as "disastrous," proposes to legalize it out of regard to its cousin german, Slavery in the United States. The best portion of society is generally better than the laws but it is equally true, that the worst portion is filled with obscene pictures and stories, no one worse than the laws, and whatever crime or injustice is permitted to go unpunished will be committed in the open face of day. The domedic slave trade is legalized in all the slave-holding States, and, although inhuman and in-famous in itself, and oven regarded with disfav * by the better class of Southern people, it Uncle Tom's Cabin, when it appeared, was is practiced without scruple by hundreds of favorably noticed by the Baltimore Sun, and men, because it is highly increative. Public perhaps other Maryland papers, was freely adoptated, so far from suppressing, so tains it, vertised and sold by the booksellers of that

fraught with disaster and ruin.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis surprised everybody last sum On the fourth page of the Ere will be mer by an uncompromising Union saving ound a notice of the late Judge Jay, by Lewis Fourth of July speech, made on board a steam Tappan. Our remarks in the last number in er out at sea. Those who knew anything of his relation to this eminent philanthropist were unprevious history, and particularly his constituprevious history, and particularly his constituents, might very well have imagined that he New York Evening Post, to which they referred, was at least " half seas over." The conversion of St. Paul was not more sudden or thorough than that of Mr. Davis seemed to be; and the evidence of this miraculous change was confirmed by subsequent speeches made in Maine and Massachusetts.

But, as he nears the South the old leaver again breaks out, and he cracks his whip like any overseer among the "white slaves" of Tammany Hall. He thinks that every man who believes in a law higher than the Constitution should be tarred and feathered, and that Lynch law is the proper punishment for such people. Well, Lynch law is itself a higher law, or a lower law-at any rate, a law in defiance of the laws; and, hence, it follows, "as the night the day," that Senator Davis is a Higher Law man and should, by his own showing, be lyuched. But the secret of Mr. Davis's conversion and of his relapse may be explained without the hyothesis of miracles. He had been all his life a red-hot fire-eater and Diannionist. He stumped his State in 1851 or 1852 as a candidate for Governor on the Disunion ticket-the issue being submission or non-submission to the Compromise measures. He was defeated by Foote; and, from that day forward, he has gradually oned down, until now, he is so much in love with the Union, that he has no patience with the "tri-

But, in his Union-loving crusade, he has gone farther than the boiling cauldron of Pro-Slavery fanaticism will tolerate; and he, in turn, has failen into suspicion, and become the subject of denunciation as a "traitor to the South." It became necessary, therefore, to throw a tub to the whale, and hence the talk in New York of mobs and Lynch law. The insolence with the whale, and hence the talk in New York of mobs and Lynch law. The insolence with which he tells the people of New York that out be their indignation when they look at the their leading statesman and Senator should above table of first-class appointments side by side with the returns of the recent elections? law, ought to satisfy the most relentless fire Oh, ungrateful Pennsylvania! How many eater; and the ignoming with which his audience oreign missions and other high places will ye covered itself by receiving the brutal sentiment with approbation, might well reassure the speaker in the correctness of his theories of white slavery.

But he who cracks his overseer's whip the growing sentiment in the South in favor of loudest is himself no less a slave than the meanthe revival of the African slave trade; and est chattel which kneels at his feet; and the among the facts illustrative of that position we proud military Senator, who knows so well how to dictate to his Northern allies, will himself nond Enquirer, which we deemed conclusive crouch like a whipped spaniel at the bare imputation of "unsoundness."

This paragraph followed various statements, going to show that men in different parts of the glory in abasing their intellects and consciences before his altar.

POLITICAL AND MORAL DEBASEMENT.

The Church of Rome, in its worst days, never exercised a more searching and all-pervading tyranny over public opinion, than has been esblished within the last ten years over the of the most respectable character, who commenced their career as champions of Freedom and independence of thought, have been borne down by the current of blind passion and prejuworshippers of the ruling demon, Slavery. All nanliness and integrity have been "crushed out," and men have come to repeat, with trembling lips, formulas of political faith at which their hearts and consciences, no less than their common sense, must revolt.

As a striking illustration of this truth, we call attention to the sentiment imputed by a Virginia paper, elsewhere quoted in these columns, o Mr. Letcher, who, as our readers are aware, was an emancipationist no longer ago than 1847. During that year, he participated in an Anti-Slavery debate in his own town, Lexington, and joined others in a letter calling upon Dr. Ruffner to publish his able Anti-Slavery address. Mr. Letcher was then a private citi zen, and had no temptation to prostitute himself in intellect and conscience before the Moloch of Slavery; but, at a subsequent period, he became a candidate for Congress, and said no more about the evils of Slavery; and now that his ambition has risen to the gubernatoria chair, he forsakes all decency and moderation and declares himself in favor, not merely o Slavery, but of the African slave trade! Indeed, he is willing to see the Union dissolved, if neessary to secure the blessings of that traffic! A wretch, driven by the fear of instant death into the recentation of his honest convictions and the avowal of some preposterous creed of his persecutors, is an object to awaken our compassion, and to cause us to lament the weakness of human nature; but what are we to think of the voluntary prostitution of me for the sake of office and rewards?

BARBARIC DESPOTISM.

"Samuel Green, a Methodist exhorter, is not in the Maryland State prison, undergoing a ten years' imprisonment, for having had a volume of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in his possession. The sentence was pronounced by the Dorches The sentence was pronounced by the Dorc ter County Court last spring."—Exchange. We Americans prate a good deal about Free dom and equality, and berate other nations for their intolerance and despotism; but it would be difficult to find in the annals of Austria Turkey, Russis, or Naples, a case of more un

mitigated tyranny than the above. What enor mity of King Bomba, or of the perjured Ferdi pand of Austria, against the rising spirit of Free dom, could not be justified by the above exam ligence of Maryland, that a man should be incarcerated for ten years, for the offence of sel

ing a book which its bitterest enemies cannot charge with immorality. And, indeed, if it were filled with obscene pictures and stories, no one would think of imprisoning the offender for conscientious conviction, he gave currency to a volume replete with inculcations of liberty, justice, and equality.

committed for the present. While so many good men are with us, we are at liberty to take time to choose. But among them all, we know not now any one who combines more of the elements of success than the elements of of the elements of success than the elements of the elements of success than the elements of the elements of the elements of success than the elements of the South demand a repeal seem to be inflared in the complete to make a public remoustrance against its wickedness would be visited with the summary justice of its suffering, the book is still for sale, doubtless, in Baltimore, as it is in this city; but such laws obstacles are so apparent to all remoustrance of the summary justice of its suffering the book is still for sale, doubtless, in Baltimore, as it is in this city; but such laws obstacles are so apparent to all remoustrance of the summary justice of its suffering the book is still for sale, doubtless, in Baltimore, as it is in this city; but such laws obstacles are so apparent to all remoustrance of the summary justice of its suffering the book is still for sale, doubtless, in Baltimore, as it is in this city; but such laws obstacles are so apparent to all remoustrance of the summary justice of its suffering the book is still for sale, doubtless, in Baltimore, as it is in this city; but such laws public remonstrance against its wickedness would be visited with the summary justice of ladge Lynch.

The altraists of the South demand a repeal of the laws which prohibit and punish the slave trade, in order that they may introduce cargoes

to make a public remonstrance. In spite of the But you have disclosed its contents to many persons, and therefore you have placed insuperable practical obsticles in the way of obtaining for you a nomination in another district. These obstacles are so apparent to all persons familiar with party movements, that I need not enumerate them to you.

"The breach of confidence (I speak of it ments, in which Slavery is the chief element."

trade, in order that they may introduce cargoes of negroes, at cheap rates, fresh from the coasts of wealth.

Can the Governor of Maryland hold himself superior to King Bomba, while he suffers an bonest citizen to linger out his life in prison logic of the two seemingly-contradictory properate to concluste the cheep rates, in which Slavery is the chief element of the trade as "disastrous," but demands its legalistic to the Bouth. The logic of the two seemingly-contradictory properate to concluste the chief element. "The breach of confidence (I speak of it only as an act of indiscretion) by you in giving general publicity to Mr. Brega's 'private memorandum' of our conference, would of itself deprive you of any claim upon me, based upon a stipulation you had already violated."

If the leaders of Tammany Hall and the Five continue the chief element of the coasts of the continue to the coasts of the coa of the Federal Government which will be more has committed five hundred times, and to modicum of honor and good faith which will manifest itself at the approaching elections. which the press of all parties in Baltimore made themselves parties, through their adver OREGON AND KANSAS.

tising columns? THE ORIGINAL NEBRASKA BILL.

Slavery in the bill, except the provision for the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Bill,

This original act was accompanied by a Reof the Territorial Committee, in which they expressly disclaim the purpose of repealing the 8th or prohibitory section of the Missouri Compromise act. The following extract from the Report is conclusive on this point:

In the opinion of those eminent statesmer who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missou-ri is null and void; while the prevailing senti-ment, in large portions of the Union, sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United fling politicians" who would counsel its disrup- States secures to every citizen an inalienable tion. In a word, Mr. Davis, having failed to dissolve the Union, is willing to become its President.

But in his Union lawing arreads be has cone. themselves called upon to enter into the discus-sion of these controverted questions. They in-volve the same grave issues which produced the and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the 8th section of the Missouri act, or
by any act declaratory of the meaning of the
Constitution in respect to the legal points in

ary, when it will be too late to appoint a day for

the same are not locally inapplicable.'

It was charged that the original purpose of Mr. Douglas was to convert the whole Western territory into slave territory, and that this first bill was an attempt to accomplish this object insidiously, under the cloak of the famous Compromise measures of 1850; but his plan failed to satisfy the demands of the Slavery Propagandists, and the bold proposition of Dixon of Kentucky, a Southern Whig, to repeal Southern mind by the Slave Oligarchy. Men | the eighth section of the Missouri act, warned him that the plot for making himself President might be turned to the benefit of the Whigs; and in less than a week he wheeled shout and amended his bill, by engrafting on it the repeal first report, quoted above, he became a most uncompromising advocate of repeal, and deright-about faced, and clamored for repeal, as a that journal for January, 1854, the most contradictory sentiments, in this connection, each attered in turn, in a spirit of the most unrelenting degmatism.

A DISREPUTABLE BUSINESS.

The New York papers contain the following statement of the conditions of a bargain between two prominent "Democratic" politicians, which are as discreditable to the conhave not been driven from the field by the indignant voice of the people illustrates the deached moral sentiment which prevails among the Tammany Hall politicians:

" Private Memorandum.-At a meeting be tween Mr. D. E. Sickles and Mr. Hiram bridge, in my room this morning, it was made the distinct understanding between those gen-

"That Mr. Walbridge is to retire from the present contest in the third Congressional district, giving his aid to secure the election of Mr. Sickles.

"That Mr. Sickles is to make all proper ac-

knowledgments for this course.
"That Mr. Sickles does not contemplate be ng a candidate for re-election in that district ing a candinate for re-election in that district; but, in case a contingency should arise, now unforeseen, rendering it necessary for his politi-cal justification to seek a renomination, he will only do so upon securing for Mr. Walbridge a Democratic nomination in some other Demo-Democratic nomination in some other Democratic district of this city; otherwise, Mr. Sickles will not be a candidate, unless with the consent of Mr. Walbridge.

"George W. Brega.

" Eperett House, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1856. "H. W. These initials are placed here to D. E. S. show that the above memorandum has been read by both the gentlemen named in it, and stated to be correct.

The publication of the private bargain has seen made by Walbridge, in consequence of Sickles's refusal to comply with its terms. Hissense of shame at the exposure of his own participation in the dirty business was overcome by his desire of revenge. Sickles responds to the exposure in a note, from which the follow-

ing is an extract: "The memorandum made by Mr. Brega, "The memorandum made by Mr. Bregs, of our conference and agreement on October 27, 1856, was a 'private memorandum.' Your present claim reets upon it. To make it known was to render its fulfilment, as far as this involved your nomination in another district, through my instrumentality, impracticable. Desiring in good faith to perform my part of the comment and appreciating the importance

upon a stipulation you had already violated."

If the leaders of Tammany Hall and the Five
Points are lost to all sense of shame, it is to be
hoped that in the mass of the party there is a

At the last session of Congress, the friends of the Administration, having everything their A correspondent in Illinois requests us to own way, passed through both branches of that republish the Nebraska bill as it was first pre- body a bill to admit Kansas into the Union in New England will quite aston sented to the Senate by Mr. Douglas. The under a Pro-Slavery Constitution, although it particular purpose which he has in view may was well known that the population fell far be attained without cumbering our columns short of the Congressional apportionment of be attained without cumbering our columns with the irrelevant details. The original bill, and with a degree of contemptuous land residing in Mississippi is 124, while there insolence for the Northern people, beyond all the incorporation of the whole area now emparallel, they declared, in the terms of the bill, they declared braced in Kansas and Nebraska under one that unless the people of Kansas should vote Territorial Government; and the first section, to accept the Pro-Slavery Constitution, frauduwhich defines the boundaries, makes no allu- lently concocted by an outside gang of ruffians sion whatever to the restriction of Slavery by and political gamblers, they should not come the law of 1820, but provides that "when ad into the Union at all, until their population mitted as a State or States, the said Territory, should become about double what it was then or any portion of the same, shall be received known to be. The Republicans and the Oppointo the Union, with or without Slavery, as sition of all shades denounced this disgusting their Constitutions may prescribe at the time partiality to Slavery before the people in the of their admission." This is all that is said of recent Congressional campaigns in Pennsylvanis and other States, and notwithstanding the fact that the candidates in the interest of the Administration, without an exception, attemptport, submitted by Mr. Douglas as Chairman ed to evade the issue, by consenting to admit Kansas without reference to the amount of population, the dodge failed to save them from the popular condemnation which their base subserviency to the Slave Power merits.

In the face of these historical facts, which no man having the slightest regard for truth would for a moment dispute, the friends of the Administration can still muster the coolness to insist upon the clause in the English bill which threatened Kansas, if she should reject the Pro-Slavery Constitution, with exclusion from the Union until her population amounted to 93,423, And what must we think of Northern men, who ministration whose policy it is to make an odiously partial and insulting discrimination n favor of a slave over a free State!

Notwithstanding that English and Cox, and the rest of them, whether elected or defeated, abandoned this insulting proviso in the English bill, the organs of the Administration in this city, and further South, affect indignation at the thought that " Black Republicans" and 'Douglas Democrats" should harbor the traitorous purpose of bringing Kansas into the Union before she acquires the "requisite population" under the English bill!

dispute.

"Your committee deem it fortunate for the good of the country and the security of the Union, that the contreversy then resulted in the adoption of the compromise measures, which the two great political parties, with singular to be presented to Congress before the 4th of unanimity, have affirmed as a cardinal article of their faith, and proclaimed to the world as a final adjustment of the controversy, and an end to the agitation. A due respect, therefore, for the avowed opinions of Senators, as well as a lature will petition Congress for permission to March. But it has been suggested that the subject will come before Congress in another form.
It is probable that the Kansas Territorial Legisproper sense of patriotic duty, enjoins upon organize a State Government, without refer-"We are glad to see this question thus agitated; the odium cast upon Slavery by existing Federal laws should never have been submitted to by the Southern people, and the sconer it is

The demagogues of the Sorth, political and clerical, have, for their own selfish ends, called to by the Southern people, and the sconer it is will prove a ticklish business, but let them not hone to evade it.

The course pursued by the Administration and its friends has been equally false and Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Southwest, and treacherous, as it regards Oregon. They put that New England, New York, and Pennsylvathrough a bill at the last session of Congress | nia were colonized from Ohio and Indiana. For for the admission of Oregon into the Union as | if North Carolina contained 72,000 natives of number of its inhabitants; but, it is well known Tennessee contained only 2,029 natives of North from the vote polled at the most recent elec- Carolina; and in like manner it would appear tions, and from the testimony of intelligent ob- that Pennsylvania contained 200,000 natives of forty five, or, at the utmost, fifty thousand. This, Pennsylvanians. however, was a matter of no sort of consequence so long as there remained no doubt of the faithof the Slavery-restricting clause. In utter dis-regard of the views so strongly expressed in his Democracy. The bill had passed the Senate, ful allegiance of the embryo State to the Black and would have gone through the House of Representatives without question, if a doubt nounced all who opposed it as Abolition trai- had not arisen as to what might be the result tors. The Washington Union, and the other of the then pending elections. Untoward news organs of the party, which lauded the first re- had reached the Atlantic shores, and the party port as a model of wisdom and conservation as we learn on respectable authority, held a caucus, and resolved to let the bill sleep until neasure absolutely necessary for the preserva- the next session, when the political complexion tion of the Confederacy. We might quote from of the new State would be known. We know the result. The friends of the party in power, as is generally the case in the new Territories. where patronage is all powerful, have carried the day, and elected a Representative and two Senators, who from inclination or party drill will support the Pro-Slavery policy of the Pres ident. There is therefore no longer any cause for hesitation, and the very presses which are horrified at the thought of violating the terms tracting parties as they are insulting to the foremost in welcoming Oregon, with a smaller people. The fact that the exposed intriguers | population, but with "Democratic" Senators

of the English bill in regard to Kansas, will be and Representative, into the family of States. The Administration will, without scruple, enter into the nefarious conspiracy with the Southern fire-eaters, at the next session of Congress, to exclude Kansas with sixty or eighty thousand inhabitants, because the Republican party predominates in its councils, while it will urge the admission of Oregon with forty-five or fifty thousand, because it is faithful in its alligiance to the slave interest. This is the policy already marked out, and all unjust, barefaced, and unprincipled, as it shows its authors to be, we predict that it will be followed up to the bitter end. They have been overwhelmed with shame and ignominy by the result of the recent elections, but we predict that they will persevere. They are conscious that their Northern popularity is irretrievable, and

they will stick the closer to the slave oligarchy. LINCOLN ON DOUGLAS-THIN SOUP .- During the debate at Quincy, Lincoln said: "The truth about the matter is this: Judge Douglas has sung reans to his 'Popular Sovereignty' dectrine until his Supreme Court coperating with him has squatted his Squatter Sovereignty out. [Uproarious laughter and ap-Sovereignty out. [Uproarious laughter and applause.] But he will keep up this species of numbuggery about Sanatter Communications. has at last invented this sort of do-nothing Severeignty—[renewed laughter]—that the people may exclude Slavery by a sort of 'Sovereignty-try,' that is exercised by doing nothing at all may exclude Survey by a sort or Sovereignty' that is exercised by doing nothing at all.
[Continued laughter.] Is not that running his
Popular Sovereignty down awfully? [Laughter.] Has it not got down as thin as the homeopathic soup that was made by boiling the shadow of a pigeon that had starved to death?' [Roars of laughter and cheering.]

to have carried all the elections.

If the Democrats succeed, as in Missouri, Douglas shouts, "We routed the Black Republicans." Like o'd John Tyler, Judge Douglas claims

If the Republicans succeed, as in Ohio, Penn sylvania, Indiana, &c., he shouts, rebuked the Administration!" In a short time, he will be claiming the elec-

EMIGRATION FROM STATE TO STATE.

We find the following article upon this subject in an exchange accredited to the Boston as it can be. fallen into such palpable blunders; and, as the article, in its circuit of the country press, is ment." calculated to produce false impressions upon the public mind, we have thought proper to notice it. It is as follows:

the Northerners who live in the South. We think the general opinion is the reverse of this. In Maine there are to be found 3,092 persons who were Southerners by birth; whereas in Mississippi there are but 250 natives of the Northern States. The smallness of the number of New Englanders in the South is quite re-markable; and we think that the largeness of the number of natives of the South to be found have not examined the subject. For example Maine, and only 94 natives of Maine in Virgin

that Massachusetts has 8,752 natives of the South, while New York has about 20,000. Other Northern States that have large numbers of Southern-born inhabitants are Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana.

"A few facts will show that Southern men em-

"A few lacts will show that Southern men emigrate much from one State to another in their own section. Of the inhabitants of Virginia, 17,000 were natives of North Carolina, and as many of Alabama, 46,000 of Tennessee, and 54,000 of Kentucky. To people North Carolina, there came 27,000 from Georgia, 28,000 from Alabama, 72,000 from Tennessee, and 14,000 few Kentucky. As generally, the the 14,000 from Kentucky. As a general law, the emigration flows westward from State to State on the parallels of latitude. For example, emigrants from England find their new homes in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio, while the Georgian seeks an adopted home in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and yet we find many exceptions to this law. It was, perhaps, owing in part to this general tendency of emigration in this country that it flowed rather more naturally into Kansas from the free than from the slave States." The absurdity of these statements is apparent to the mind of any one familiar with the

census, or with the actual state of things in the country. The idea that Virginia has derived 46,000 of her population from Tennessee and are so lest to self-respect as to support an Ad- 54,000 from Kentucky, would not be credited by the common sense of the most illiterate classes of those States. The fact is just the re verse; and the figures quoted show the number of natives of Virginia who resided in Tennessee and Kentucky in 1850. This error of reversing the darkness in our public journals. the table, and looking at it from the wrong point of view, runs through the entire article. For instance, it is stated that there are in Maine 3,092 natives of the South, whereas the correct cover, having a characteristic design of a kite number is only 366; and in Mississippi, it is and the lightning, a series of telegraphic posts stated there are but 250 natives of the free and wires, and a steamer; and the names, Frank-States, when the true number is 4,517. Massachusetts, says the Post, has 8,752 natives of the South, and New York about 20,000. The fact is, that the former contains only 2,977 Southerners, and the latter 12,625.

The writer's utter ignorance of the subject is resented in its most ludicrous point of view by the following statement, which we quote in his own language:

"To people North Carolina, there came 37,000 from Georgia, 28,000 from Alabama, 72,000 from Tennessee, and 14,000 from Ken-This reminds us of Prentice's reading of the

lines from Shakespeare:

"How sharper than the serpent's thanks Following up the statements of the Post, from ed point of view we should have results even more extraordinary than the above. Indeed, it could be made manifest that Virginia and North Carolina have been peopled from State, without asking questions about the Tennessee in 1850, the table would show that servers, that the population was not more than Ohio, while the latter held only 7,729 native

The Hon. F. W. Pickens, our Minister Russia, writes : * "I have consuls under my jurisdiction through Asia as well as in Europe, and their reports and accounts to me bring me into official communication with a large portion of the globe. I had no idea that the actual business of this office was as extensive and important as it is. We have large American merchant houses in this city; and American ships at Cronstadt are more numerous than those of any other nation except Great Britian. Thirteen ships arrived this season, direct from Charleston and New Orleans, loaded with cotton, without having ouched at Liverpool at all, as has heretofore touched at Inverpool at an as he reconstructed been the case. The direct trade must increase every year. Manufactures in cotton are increasing immensely about Moscow; and one may see loads of cotton here every day in the reets, passing to the railroad for that point."

VIRGINIA POLITICS .- A correspondent of the V. Y. Times says that Ex-Gov. Smith, of Va., s to be superseded in Congress by some other

"It is fully ascertained that the nominee will be either Henry Shackelford, known as the Red Republican of the Piedmont district; or W. H. Payne, the Commonwealth's Attorney for the county of Fauquier. Smith is extremely obnoxious to many influential Democrats in his district; and lately he seems to have fallen into disrepute with the Whigs, from whose ranks he disrepute with the Whigs, from whose ranks he hoped to obtain a counterbalance for the disaf-fected among his own party. He has forfeited the confidence of the best and truest among his is in existence, and will probably be po before the period for the nomination in trict arrives. Convention or no Convention, is said he will run, in which event Democrati ascendency in the district will be jeopardized. Gov. Wise, this correspondent says, will take he stump for anti-Lecomptonism, after his Gubernatorial term expires. The race for s Democratic nominee for Governor is run be tween Letcher and Brockenbrough. The Convention meets the first of December. In the mean time, both gentlemen are sanguine of

Somebedy in Boston sends us the fol owing. He ought to know that the paragraph he criticizes was taken from an exchange, and printed as a news item. As to the Kalloc affair, the less respectable newspapers have to do with it, the better. We regret that the name of the man should ever have found its way into our columns .- Ed. Era. "The National Era has the following list of

Rev. Mr. Kalloch preached the first sea "*Rev. Mr. Kalloch preached the first sermon of his second pastorate at Tremont Temple, Boston, on Sunday. His text was, "Therefore I came to you without gainsaying as soon as I was sent for." The Temple was crowded with women. [First mistake.] The Baptist ministers of Boston refuse to exchange with Mr. Kalloch, [second mistake.] and the trustees of Tremont Temple object to his settlement, [third mistake.] and, as the building belongs to the Baptist churches of Boston, [fourth mistake.] and a condition of the lease is that no pastor shall be settled [no such condition in

fore, the result is not doubtful,] of which the evil, are many, and are sketched with a master's

result is doubtful.'
"This paragraph is as full of mis-statements ject in an exchange accredited to the Boston as it can be. The Boston Baptist ministers Post. We are surprised that men so intelligent as the editors of the Post should have to the Baptist churches of Boston. The trustees of the Temple do not object to his settle The Temple was, and is, every Sabbath day

crowded with men and women; as respectable a congregation as there is in the city.

Five misrepresentations in fifteen lines.

THE REVIEW

The Laying of the Ocean Telegraph; Being a Comple Cable Across the Entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1855, and of the Three Atlantic Telegraph Expeditions of 1857 and 1858; with a Detailed Account of the Mechanical and Scientific Part of the Work, as well as a Biographical Sketch of Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, William E. Everett, and other Prominent Persons connected with the Enterprise. Illustrated with Portraits, Engravings of the Machinery, and Scenes in the Progress of the Great Work. By John Mullaby, Historian of the Enterprise.

Electron: or. The Pranks of the Modern Puck; a Tele-

graphic Epic for the Times. By William C. Richards. Both from the press of D. Appleton & Company, New York, and for sale by Blanchard & Mohun, Washing-

tive titles tell its story, and we need only writer, but leaning partly to the German, and say that there is here brought together in the partly to the later Scotch. The present volume compass of more than 300 octavo pages a greater variety and amount of information respecting the enterprise of the Atlantic Cable, which seems already not so much a story of the present as of the past, than can be found in any other sin. on Types and Forms, but is not so practical. gle volume. We suppose the engravings may be depended on as fair representations of the scenes, machinery, &c., described, and they give us thus a better idea of the difficulties to be overcome, and the modes resorted to for the purpose, than we could otherwise have. The narrative on board, however, is mainly confined to the events on the Niagara. A similar full account of those likewise on the Agamemnon would have rendered the book yet more valuable; as the sketch relating to that ship's last voyage, the most perilous of the two, is less detailed, probably because at the time of publication the materials were not at hand.

The jubilee is over; doubt rests on the present, though we trust not on the final success of the great enterprise; and to know of the cable in constant practical use would now, perhaps, occasion as great an outburst of joy and surprise as the first tidings. In the mean time, this book will aid those who wish to study the various operations and the obstacles still to be encountered, as well as understand the items of information that now and then gleam out of The second of these volumes is a small 12mor

poem, published in the same style of "Two Millions," with a neat salmon-colored paper lin, Morse, and Field. I contains eighty-four pages of poetry, in smooth lines and fanciful magery, reciting the historic progress of elec tricity from the earliest discovery of this prop erty in amber, through its various applications to science and art, till the last great result of the submerged telegraph; thus forming a pleasing series of subjects, enlivened by humor, and | that right on the fourth day of March next, or with the notes conveying to the reader the view of all the main facts in regard to this wondrous agent. The author has carefully noticed the different names that stand pre-eminently confore, is five cents if by British steamer to Livernected with the development of the various forms of electricity, as galvanism, electro mag | ders in the English Office, compelling prepaynetism, electrotype, introducing also the Leyden | ment of postage on India letters, do not apply

jar, lightning rod, voltaic battery, a diamond, a to letters from America. tear, &c., which help to diversify the personifiation of the frolics of the Modern Puck, and give life to the whole. The versification is good, and the conception happily carried out. My Lady Ludlow. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1858. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. This is No. 209 of Harper's Library of Select Novels, and the selection is a good one. Mrs. Gaskell confessedly stands, we suppose, at the nead of living English lady novel writers. Her

is an easy, natural picture, or rather it is a series of sketches, told in a quiet way, with nothing particularly striking in its delineation of character or the incidents related. Lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Exeter Hall, from November, 1857, to February, 1858. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

1859. For sale by William Ballantyne, Washington Modern Lecturing, has introduced a new style of literature to the public, and every year adds volumes of this description to the com mon stock. Readers far and near are thus allowed to share in the best efforts of individual minds in the varied range of topics selected and addressed to a select audience. Among this class of productions, those prepared for the Young Men's Christian Associations, both in this country and abroad, hold a high place. The annual course at Exeter Hall calls out not a few gifted intellects, and the subjects chosen are generally useful as well as interesting. The present publishers reprinted a former course of hese lectures, which we thought proper to commend to the notice of our readers; and we are glad to hail the appearance of the volume before us, of the same characteristics. We no tice among the lecturers a member of Parliament, the Dean of Carlisle, and the Dean of Canterbury, John B. Gough, as well as a number of clergymen of well-sustained reputation. The topics are all suitable; they are treated su cessfully, and the book may be read with profit by any one, especially by young men.

Challen's Illustrated Monthly. October, 1858. A small periodical, which contains a variety articles, with neat illustrations. It seems mainly designed as a medium for extracts, to bring the subscribers and readers acquainted with a number of attractive publications from the same press. There ought to be an Index or Table of Contents. The Exiles of Florids; or, The Crimes com

Government against the Maroons, who fled from Sout Carolina and other Slave States, seeking protectio under Spanish Laws. By Joshua R. Giddings. Colum us, Ohio: Follett, Foster, & Co. 1858.

Mr. Giddings has closed a long public life in the National Congress by dedicating this book Richmond during the present week. "To my constituents, the people who have so long honored me with their confidence." Its object, as stated by its author, is "to expore fraud, falsehood, treachery, and other crimes of public men who have prostituted the powers o Government to the perpetration of murders, at the contemplation of which humanity revolts. This is done by the best of all methods-a history of facts as they are found in the public archives themselves. Mr. Giddings, while examining these for some other objects, lighted on the records of double-dealing and iniquity here drawn forth to light, and thus he has been ens bled to trace out clearly the connection of the Florida war, which cost these States so much plood and treasure, to Slavery and outrages. He brings home, therefore, the bearing of this vast full force.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the newly appointed Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the newly appointed haven for Vienna in No.

hand. It deserves the most attentive study of all who wish to learn these chapters of our country's progress in wrong. The series of events are clearly drawn out, and the basis on which the conclusions rest is indubitable; the facts were not meant to be published as they now are, but it was ordered otherwise. Portraits of noted Indians are given, and the whole book is destined to be read.

Rational Cesmology; or, The Eternal Principles and the Necessary Laws of the Universe. By Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., Union College. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1858. For sale by Blanchard & Mohun, Washington D. C.

A book like this scarcely admits of a clear notice in a few lines of a newspaper column. It covers a vast extent of subject, &c., relates to its method is so far learned and scientific, and within the compass we can devote to it. It cannot be a popular book, indeed it is probably intended for scholars, and those whose pursuits and leisure allow them to take full time to read and reflect with care on the propositions and We have placed these books together, as they proofs given. Dr. Hickok is known as an anthings on a wide scale.

"In looking over all the free States, we find same general subject. The full description will be subject. The full description of the tive stills tall its state. is a sort of sequel to his Rational Psychologya carrying out of his principles into the Cosmos or the relations of the created universe to its Maker. In some respects it resembles McCosh nor so well adapted to the common reader. Dr.

> nical, and that will require from the unlearned a frequent resort to the Dictionary, and indeed presuppose some acquaintance with the general principles of German, French, and Scotch systems. The inductive system finds less favor with him than with many others; he is the disciple of Plato, rather than Bacon. We leave it to our readers who may examine the book to adjudge our judgment in this matter, as we are not always certain that we catch his meaning, and the limited attention we have been able to give to the perusal hardly qualifies us to be very confident of our opinion.

Hickok, uses terms which may be called tech-

The Union "in view of the recent elections." furnishes the subjoined information to the members elect and the present members, respecting the franking privilege:

"The franking privilege of members of Con-gress — Senators and Representatives — com-mences with the term for which they were respectively elected, or from the period of their election where that occurred after the final adionenment of the preceding Congress; and this ut any reference to the time when they take their seats or oath of office. In the case or contested seats, the privilege, of course, belongs to the person holding the certificate.

"The time at which the franking privilege

of members expires is the first Mon The privilege of resigning members ceases on the first Monday in December following the

date of resignation.

From this it will be seen that members of the present Congress are entitled to frank up to the first Monday in December, 1859, and members of the Thirty sixth Congress will assume elected after that date."

The postage upon letters for India, as heretopool, twenty one if by American. Recent or-

Friday, who was sentenced to be hung that day, for a fortnight, that he might investigate the

case carefully. The Union says: "We are informed by the officers at the jail, that when the respite was read to the prisoner, he received the intelligence with calmness and composure. He had previously received the for the last time, and, for the twenty-four hours preceding, much of his time had been spent in prayer and devotional exercises. He appeared Mary Barton and other works authorized us to be resigned to his fate, and prepared to meet expect a tale of interest in the present one, and so we find. It is not equal to that work, but it himself guiltless of the crime for which he has been sentenced. He does not deny being pres-ent, and aiding and abetting in the murder, but he denies that he fired any shots, and that the death-wound of Lewis was inflicted by his hand. From the representation of his friends to Mr. Buehanan, in order to effect a postponement of the sentence, there seems to be a hope enter-tained by them that Williams can be induced to exculpate Barrett from the charge that he Williams himself being sentenced only to confinement in the penitentiary, as he was found guilty of murder in the second degree, they can procure the commutation of Barrett's sentence."

Mayor Berret is dismissing from the police force all persons proved guilty of drunkenness while on duty. This is, of course, doing no less

than his duty. The National Hotel has been repainted and improved in other respects, during the present month. The brothers Willard have added a new and splendid building to their hotel prem-

The new Senate Hall will be ready for occupancy December 1st, so far as the carpenters, plasterers, and painters, are concerned; but, owing to the limited appropriations by Congress, Captain Meigs does not feel authorized to furnish the new Hall. When Congress comes together, it can make the needful appropriations if it pleases.

Sir William Gore Ouseley left New York for Central America last Monday. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:

"The treaties he is instructed to negotiate drafts of which have already been prepared will be entirely satisfactory to our Government. It was desired that our treaty should be first neluded and ratified, in order that the Eng lish treaty might be made to harmonize with it but as delay with us was inevitable, it was though best for Sir William to proceed with his mis aion, and secure by negotiation that stereotyped article in recent treaties, 'All other privileges granted to the most favored nations.' This would secure perfect equality, and any want of harmony can be afterwards corrected."

Lord Napier has returned from his Northern tour in excellent health, and has been visiting

The correspondent of one of our New York exchanges writes:

"New York and Illinois politicians of weight have remonstrated with Mr. Buchanan in person against his proscription of the Douglas Democrats, since the election. The President is visibly shaken. The thirteen Illinois Postmasters dismissed on Monday last were insignificants, none of them receiving over four hundred dollars per year. Their cases were determined before the elections. Forty postmasters in all have been dismissed in Illi

Washington Oct. 25 .- The State Department has neither received officially nor written anything recently concerning General Walker's movements. The orders, however, heretofore issued to the Federal officers for the prevention issued to the Federal officers for the prevention. of the violation of the neutrality laws remain it

shows, not only their interest, but their responsibility in reference to its prevalence and extension among us.

The tale of oppression, the episodes as they nay be called in this great overshadowing its chairman next assaich.

In the third Con York, the Republic united upon A. T. This is Mr. Sickles's Judge Porter, of F his seat upon the S his reasons for resig

NO. 617

POLITICAL

"I am not weak en causing the present p thelses, it is plain th nia prefer another p Supreme Court. It seems to me a simpl propriety to retire fr to this, I ought to a important causes petake part as counsel, diate attention. I nation. The office kindly, without solic sign it gratefully, an

The message of th short and to the pei of Slavery: dicial opinions of the in the Dred Scott ca the plain language of facts of history, and humanity, will meet

ed those of the judg and that liberty will in spite of them." The Governor add "The people of Vetory of its early settle injustice and oppres deeply sympathized protracted sufferings the cause of liberty them on the favorable anccessful terminatio In the sixth Con

York, the Republica united upon R. H. M date for Congress. In the ninth Co. York, the American renominated John Mr. Haskin gave ass for Mr. Morgan, Rep

ernor of New York

vote in Congress for Speaker in the E "Mr. Haskin recei on the ground of op Kansas policy, whice with unfaltering con In this nomination th can Conventions, he day, have concurred, any nominations of mending his election ceive the bulk of the and will carry with h Democratic support Two years ago, Mr. regular Democratic votes, to 5,935 for 5,084 for Cobb, Ame Strang was 1,260; h can and American v That aggregate is n for him, any deficient ered by the strength

The Boston Ledge paper, goes in for C the ground that he dependence, and tru tician. Besides, it mocratic candidat The Washington

paper says "the Ad to the Douglas men the poor fellows can One of the Doug that his candidate his path to pursue," bu all difficulties," and length in full vi-Little Giant, like a himself to the highw

votes. The admissi crease that number should Kansas and entire vote will be t quiring one hundred President. Of th there will be one hu alaveholding States, eighty-six from the n e Charleston (Dem the two-thirds rule, and four votes to me requre eighty-four I

Official Vot The full vote of election was as follo Read, opposition, 19 171,096—majority fo mmissioner, Fra rost, Democrat, 17 more than for Gove less than at the last he decrease, 59,61 Democrats, and 31,

as ascertained up to for Baldwin, Adm 31,298 for Curry, 1 emocrat. The Leg ate, 24 Administrat Administration, The new Legisl strongly opposed to following is its polit

Republican Senator Republican Senator Opposition strength Democratic Senator Democratic Senator

This secures an Senate of six memb It is proper to sa cratic Senators hole will vote to re and undo the acti these bogus Senator and righteous feeli dianapolis that there Senators in favor of in their ill-gotten se The House of Re

members, and stand Republican Repr Anti-Lecompton Mr. Douglas's C

displays the coole is not cool now, p tions will cool it. The complete v (Cincinnati, &c.,)
was: State ticket, I
cratic, 14,062. Le 8,824; Payne, Dem American, 2,196. rough union, and ti elected by an avers

The county makes and in the 1st, Da and Pendleton, D Gurley, Republican Democrat, 7,463.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

his reasons for resigning in his own words:

NO. 617.

ketched with a master's most attentive study of these chapters of our wrong. The series of a out, and the basis on est is indubitable; the be published as they red otherwise. Portraits ren, and the whole book

VOL. XII.

e Eternal Principles and the Universe. By Laurens P. ege. New York: D. Apple-or sale by Blanchard & Moreely admits of a clear

ng not exactly to any tly to the German, and ch. The present volume

Rational Psychology-

inciples into the Cosmos,

created universe to its

but is not so practical, the common reader. Dr.

ich may be called tech-

Dictionary, and indeed

French, and Scotch syssystem finds less favor many others; he is the her than Bacon. We who may examine the dement in this matter

ertain that we catch his ited attention we have he perusal hardly quali-

of the recent elections,"

ed information to the

e present members, re-

lege of members of Con-

Representatives — com-m for which they were from the period of their curred after the final ad-eding Congress; and this

to the time when they h of office. In the case

privilege, of course, be

the franking privilege the first Monday in Deexpiration of their term signing members ceases
December following the

re entitled to frank up to cember, 1859, and memth Congress will assume th day of March next, or

ion and acceptance, if

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British steamer to Liver-

American. Recent or ffice, compelling prepay-

adia letters, do not apply

ted Charles H. Barret last

need to be hung that day,

e might investigate the

was read to the prisoner, gence with calmness and

previously received the ands of Father O'Toole for the twenty-four hours

s time had been spent in

exercises. He appeared inte, and prepared to meet till persists in declaring

e crime for which he has

does not deny being pres-betting in the murder, but

any shots, and that the was inflicted by his hand. ion of his friends to Mr. effect a postponement of ems to be a hope enter-Williams can be induced from the charge that he

from the charge that he at then, in consequence of

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ppropriations by Congress, not feel authorized to fur-

When Congress comes to-

he needful appropriations

Duseley left New York for

Monday. A Washington

s instructed to negotiate,

is instructed to negotiate, ealready been prepared, actory to our Government. our treaty should be first ed, in order that the Engmade to harmonize with it; as inevitable, it was thought to proceed with his misserotistics that strengthed.

tiation that stereotype negotiation that stered aties, 'All other priv st favored nations.'

t equality, and any want of

eturned from his Northern

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ie present week. t of one of our New York

N. Y. Times says:

is, of course, doing no les

Inion says:

privilege:

dent of our opinion. TON ITEMS.

his reasons for resigning in his own words:

"I am not weak enough to suppose that the enclosed commission has had much to do in causing the present political excitement. Neverthelsss, it is plain that the people of Pennsylva nia prefer another person as a Judge of their Supreme Court. In these circumstances, it seems to me a simple dictate of delicacy and propriety to retire from the office. In addition to this, I ought to state that there are several important causes pending, in which I wish to take part as counsel, and these require immediate attention. I therefore enclose my resignation. The office was tendered by you very kindly, without solicitation on my part. I resign it gratefully, and without, as I hope, having brought upon it a stain of dishonor." a newspaper column. It subject, &c., relates to systems of philosophy; rned and scientific, and thematical, that no ade merits or defects lies e can devote to it. It ok, indeed it is probably nd those whose pursuits to take full time to read on the propositions and kok is known as an an nd mental philosophy;

"There is reason to hope that the extra-judicial opinions of the majority of the judges in the Dred Scott case, contrary as they are to the plain language of the Constitution, to the facts of history, and to the dictates of common humanity, will meet the fate which has attended those of the indees in the parent constru ed those of the judges in the parent country, and that liberty will be eventually established

in spite of them."

observes:

"Mr. Haskin received an independent nomination from the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, on the ground of opposition to the President's Kansas policy, which Mr. Haskin withstood with unfaltering courage at the late session. In this nomination the Republican and American Conventions, held at Tarrytown on Tuesday, have concurred, by refraining from making any nominations of their own, and by recommending his election. He will doubtless receive the bulk of the votes of those two parties, and will carry with him a number of his former Democratic supporters, variously estimated and will carry with him a number of his former Democratic supporters, variously estimated from five hundred to two or three thousand. Two years ago, Mr. Haskin, running as the regular Democratic candidate, received 7,195 votes, to 6,935 for Strang, Republican, and 6,084 for Cobb, American. His plurality over Strang was 1,260; but the aggregate Republican and American vote exceeded his by 3,824. That aggregate is now expected to be mainly for him, any deficiencies being probably covered by the strength he will carry over from the Democratic camp. So there would seem to be little chance for his defeat."

The Boston Ledger, a Douglas Democratic paper, goes in for Charles Francis Adams, on the ground that he is a man of character, independence, and truth, and not a trading politician. Besides, it hates Collector Austin, the Democratic candidate, with a righteous hatred.

The Washington correspondent of a Boston paper says "the Administration will not throw to the Douglas men a bone to pick." Oh, well, the poor fellows can pick their own bones, we

One of the Douglas editors in Illinois says path to pursue," but that he has "overcom-all difficulties," and that "the high road lie at length in full view before him." So the Little Giant, like a footpad, is about betaking himself to the highway.

The electoral vote for 1856 consisted of 296 The electoral vote for 1800 consisted or 250 votes. The admission of Minnesota will increase that number to three hundred; and should Kansas and Oregon be admitted, the entire vote will be three hundred and six, re quiring one hundred and fifty four for a choice of President. Of this three hundred and six, of President. Or this three hundred and six, there will be one hundred and twenty from the slaveholding States, and one hundred and eighty-six from the non-slaveholding States. In the Charleston (Democratic) Convention, under the two-thirds rule, it will require two hundred and four votes to make a nomination. It will require eights four Northern votes even with requre eighty-four Northern votes, even with the united South, to make a nomination.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania. The full vote of Pennsylvania at the late election was as follows: For Supreme Judge, Read, opposition, 198,119; Porter, Demourat, 171,096—majority for Read 27,023. For Canal 171,096—majority for Read 27,023. For Canal Commissioner, Frazer, Opposition, 196,620; Frost, Democrat, 171,336—majority for Frazer 25,284. The total vote of the State is 6,018 more than for Governor last year, and 91,180 less than at the last Presidential election. Of the decrease, 59,614 are on the part of the Demcerats, and 31,566 on the part of the op-

The total vote for Supreme Judge in California as ascertained up to the last advices, was 35,523 for Baldwin, Administration Democrat, and 31,298 for Curry, Republican and Broderick Democrat. The Legislature would stand—Senate, 24 Administration, 10 opposition—Hous 51 Administration, and 26 opposition.

The new Legislature of Indiana will be strongly opposed to the Administration. The following is its political complexion: Republican Senators holding over - Republican Senators elected in 1858 -Anti-Lecompton Democrats elected in 1858

Opposition strength - - - - -

Democratic Senators holding over . .

the rill-gotten seats.

The House of Representatives consist of 100 members, and stands politically as follows:

Republican Representatives elected 52

Anti-Lecompton Democrats 4 Opposition strength - - - - 56

Opposition majority in House - . 12 And on joint ballot - 18

Mr. Douglas's Chicago organ says that he "displays the coolest courage." If his courage is not cool now, perhaps the November elections will cool it.

The complete vote of Hamilton county, (Cincinnati, &c.,) Ohio, at the late election, was: State ticket, Republican, 15,508; Democratic, 14,062. Last year, Gov. Chase had 8,824; Payne, Democrat, 11,969; Van Trump, c,524; Payne, Democrat, 11,969; Van Trump, American, 2,196. This year there was a thorough union, and the whole county ticket was elected by an average majority of about 1,300. The county makes two Congressional districts, and in the 1st, Day, Republican, had 6,785, and Pendleton, Democrat, 7,187; in the 2d, Gurley, Republican, had 8,054, and Groesbeck, Democrat, 7,463. There was a change of There was a change of ply of sweets.

In the third Congressional district, New York, the Republicans and Americans have united upon A. T. Williamson for Congress. This is Mr. Sickles's district. In the third Congressional district, New York, the Republicans and Americans have united upon A. T. Williamson for Congress. This is Mr. Sickles's district.

Judge Porter, of Pennsylvania, has resigned his seat upon the Supreme Bench. We give the seat upon the Supreme Bench. We give the seat of transgring in his own words:

important causes pending, in which I wish to take part as counsel, and these require immediate attention. I therefore enclose my resignation. The office was tendered by you very kindly, without solicitation on my part. I resign it gratefully, and without, as I hope, having brought upon it a stain of dishonor."

The message of the Governor of Vermont is short and to the peint. Here is what he says of Slavery:

"There is reason to hope that the extrajudicial opinions of the majority of the judges in the Dred Scott case, contrary as they are to the plain language of the Constitution, to the facts of history, and to the dictates of common that it is a transfer to the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the dictates of common the facts of history, and to the facts of history, and to the facts of history, and to the facts of history and the facts of histo

and that libery will be eventually established in spite of them."

The Governor adds:

"The geople of Varmont, mindful of the history of its early settlers in their struggle against the curse of libery and right, and now greet them on the fairings of the people of Kansas in the cuase of liberty and right, and now greet them on the faironable prospect of a happy and successful termination of their patriotic labors."

In the aixth Congressional district, New York, the Republicans and Americans have united upon R. H. McCardy as a fusion candidate for Congress.

In the ninth Congressional district, New York, the Americans and Republicans have renominated John B. Haskin for Congress.

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In the minth Congress.

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In the minth Congressional district, New York, the Americans and Republicans have renominated John B. Haskin for Congress for the Opposition nomine for Speaker in the House. The N. Y. Times observes:

"Mr. Haskin gave assurances that he would also wonton to make the course of Gov. Walker and Secretary tools in Congress for the Opposition nomine for Speaker in the House. The N. Y. Times observes:

"Mr. Haskin received an independent nomination from the Anti-Lecompton Democrated with unfaltering courage at the late session lath the sing made upon him by the South Through M. Bachanan's agang, the letter was reliable to the proposition for public the desired from the Speaker of the Speaker in the House. The N. Y. Times observes:

"Mr. Haskin received an independent nomination from the Anti-Lecompton Democrated the Congress of the

It is stated that the Hon. J. Glancy Jones

troit, who is connected with the Michigan Central Railroad Company. In our judgment, i surpasses all other efforts for the same object The ordinary seats occupied by four passengers, and which appear externally to have no other use, are instantly, and while the cars are is full motion, converted into four perfect beds, and may be occupied as such by one, two, or by the whole four at once, with pillows and blankets complete for all.

We are satisfied that this contrivance cannot be improved upon, and we advise railroad managers to see it at once. Its great economy, both in room and cost of arrangement, as well as its neat and perfect adaptation to the comfort of passengers, are sure to recommend it to all.

B.

FROM MINNESOTA.

NORTHFIELD, MIN., Oct. 18, 1858. To the Editor of the National Era:

To the Editor of the National Era:

Ere this reaches you, the news of our election will have transpired through telegraph and daily newspaper. Though nearly a week has elapsed, we are not yet informed of the result. Sufficient Republican gains, however, are known to have been made, to render it probable the Legislature will be Republican by a small majority. In this central county of Rice, the residence of General Shields, and the most populus and wealthy of the interior counties of the State, there is a gain of one Senator and two Representatives from the delegation of last year, the whole Republican ticket in the county having a majority of about 300. Other counties in our vicinity have made less decided gains.

It is stated as certain that the Emperor of Russia has been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the has accepted the invite of Russia has been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the the invite of Russia has been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the the invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the the invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the Emperor of Russia has been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the the invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the the invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the the invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the the invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the the invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the help is stated as certain that the Emperor of Russia has been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France—that the London and Paris next spring.

Lieut. Col. Moody had been appointed Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in British Columbia.

The London Shipping Gazette is informed that Lord Bury leaves Galway in a week for British North America, with instructions from the Colonial Office to obtain the opinions of the Legislatures and people of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, on the subject of a confederation. vicinity have made less decided gains.

The Democracy played an adroit game in our last Legislature, in order to secure to themselves both the United States Senatorships for Lecompton men. The term of General Shields will ex-

ton men. The term of General Shields will expire next March, and, failing to coerce the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats to go into an election of his successor for six years, the Administration majority yet succeeded in vesting in Governor Sibley the power of determining whether the Legislature next chosen should ever come together or not, by postponing the assembling of the Legislature till December, 1859. So, if the political complexion of the one just chosen does not suit his Excellency, he will doubtless suffer it to die a natural death, and try again.

The Senators chosen this fall, however, hold for two years, and, if no Legislature assembles

in this county and vicinity. The laborers seem to have been derived to so large an extent from in this county and vicinity. The laborers seem to have been derived to so large an extent from the resident population, as to have affected the vote but alightly. Meanwhile, these great works are about to open up to easy intercourse with the East the most desirable land, for healthfulness, fertility, beauty, and varied resources, in all the West. It will be peopled mainly by immigrants from the northern line of States, who will bring with them their constantly strengthening free-soil convictions, and make of Minnesota, as it is already to a considerable degree, the New England of the West.

The great financial revulsion is pinching use bitterly. The lesson it has taught, and is teaching us, was needed. We believe the day of our sorest distress is past, and that allowly, but will gain that position of competence and independence which our wonderful advantages of the virgin soil, of forests, and navigable and mill-propelling rivers, have placed within our reach.

The cultivation of sorghum has been carried on to a considerable extent in this State. And in this county a large quantity of the sirap has been manufactured, and is for sale. With more perfect and complete processes for the manufacture, we shall soon be independent of the Southern or foreign market for our supply of sweets.

Yours, &c., D. H. F.

to lay two cables from Hull to Elbea, in Handver, and Tonning, in Denmark.

A London sugar speculator has failed with liabilities amounting to £2,000,000.

The English Government is considering the project of a federation of the American colonies from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Two French ships of war have been sent to Portugal to support the demands of France for compensation for the seizure of the barque Charles Georges. An amicable adjustment is

expected.

The Regency of the Prince of Prussia has been established.

The English Government is moving for the abolition of the Stade dues of Hanover.

The London Times says that all appearances that the present Atlantic cable must indicate that the present Atlantic cable must be given up, and hopes that the experience gained will be used to insure that success which is finally certain. It admits the great superior-

ity of the Niagara over the Agamemnon, and thinks that a ship should be especially constructed for the laying of the cables.

The Moniteur publishes a circular forbidding unstamped newspapers in France to insert advertisements. This return to the strict letter of the law will be a death-blow to a multitude f minor journals.
It is stated as certain that the Emperor of

St. John's, Oct. 21 .- The steamer Pacific from Galway, with Liverpool dates to the 12th instant, arrived here to-day.

The steamer Persia arrived out on the 10th,

and the Vigo on the 11th.

The Pacific brings dates from Liverpool by mail to the 11th inst., and by telegraph to the 12th.

There have been several wrecks with loss of

life in the German ocean, but no American vessels are reported.

The Paris Presse publishes the full correspond-

ing the assembling of the Legislature till December, 1859. So, if the political complexion of the one just chosen does not suit his Excellency, he will doubtless suffer it to die a natural death, and try again.

The Senators chosen this fall, however, hold for two years, and, if no Legislature assembles this winter, will have a voice in the choice of this winter, will have a voice in the choice of a U. S. Senator in 1859. Should the Democracy succeed this fall, either H. H. Sibley, or his brother-in-law, Frank Steele, will probably be their choice for the Senate.

Our railroad improvements are in active progress, and their prosecution was relied upon by the Democratic leaders, (and conceded by the Republicans,) to constitute, by the large force of Irish laborers engaged upon them, a vantage power in the elections likely to secure to our adversaries the control of the State for five years to come. This resource, however, seems to have availed less than was anticipated in this county and vicinity. The laborers seem to have been derived to so large an extent from

ried out.

The new company for the completion of the Great Eastern has delayed its organization, owing to the non-attendance of the directors.

France is exempt from navigation dues for another year, on cargoes of corn, flour, rye, and vegetables.

The Bank of Frankfort has advanced its discount rate to be franker.

that Republic and England and France. The country was enjoying repose, and the people anxiously awaiting the return of Gen. Paez, to whom the next Presidency would be tendered. The Constitutional Convention made slow progress in its deliberations. A decree had been adopted, by virtue of which the territory comprised within the jurisdiction of the Captain Generalship of Venezuela of 1810 is to be divided into departments, cantons, and parishes, instead of twenty-one provinces, as at present. The province of Margarita is to be ruled by special laws. Mail communication with Europe, by way of the West Indies, was to be fa-

blows, some of the spectators mixed in, and the result was—Sandy Owen, killed; Sam Cowan, mortally wounded; Joel A. Battle's skull badfractured; and several others shot and maim-

A section of coping fell from a new building on Franklin street, Boston, on Tuesday, and, striking Samuel Colton, foreman of the carpen-ters, killed him instantly. Bernard McIntire, a boy eight years old, was

killed at the depot in Manchester, N. H., on Monday. His head was entirely severed from his body, and also his right arm, by the wheels of the car.

The \$10,000 were stolen from the Buffalo banking house, last week, by the use of chloroform upon the sleeping clerks. The thieves stupefied the young men, took the keys of the safe, and then helped themselves to the money, but overlooked a bag of \$2,000 in gold. The lerks were very giddy in the morning, but soon

found out the loss.

The Gaysers of Iceland have recently been visited by three young Scotch ladies, with their brothers. They are the first female travellers, except Madame Ida Pfeiffer, who ever penetrated to that remote region of lava and ice.

The failure of the Atlantic cable has again turned attention to the Western route for a tel-egraph to Europe, via Behring's Straits and Russian Asia. The route is long, but wholly practicable; and the new interest taken in England in the development of her possessions on the Pacific coast, and in Russia in the settlement of the Amoor river region, which lies opposite in Asia, will induce those nations to give to the enterprise a helping hand. The cable to the enterprise a helping hand. The cable will be but 36 miles long across the narrowest portion of the straits, and the water has ar equal and not a great depth. There is no strong current, as is shown by the freezing over of the straits in winter, and there are no serious obsta-

cles on either coast.

As to the Atlantic telegraph, all reasonable hope of making the present cable work is at an end.

The trade in furs, which had steadily grown in importance down to a recent date, has suf-fered severely by the financial reverses of the past year, says the New York Journal of Com-merce. Garments of this material, which may be considered a luxury rather than a necessity, having elegance for their chief recommenda-tion, very early felt the process of retrechment occasioned by the money crisis. The furriers experienced another misfortune in the open eason last winter. These adverse influen combined have caused the great bulk of last year's stock to remain on the shelves until the present time, and importations meanwhile have nearly ceased.

The particulars of the success of the exped The particulars of the success of the expedition of Lieut, Gillis, of the U. S. Navy to South America, to observe the solar eclipse, on the 7th of September, are interesting. The exposure and fatigue of the journey had nearly prostrated Mr. Gillis, and he had a violent attack of fever and ague on the previous day, but rallied sufficiently to make the necessary observations, assisted by Mr. Raymond. A private letter of the latter gives a general and brief statement, in anticipation of the full and interesting account of Lieut. Gillis:

"The horizon was entirely obscured by clouds

"The horizon was entirely obscured by clouds in the morning, and we feared our journey had been in vain. By degrees, however, that spot at which the sun came over the mountains was at which the sun came over the mountains was cleared, and though we did not see the beginning of the eclipse, yet long before its totality the sky was clear, and in that part alone. Mr. Gillis had a very successful observation, and determined some new features of the phenomera. As totality approached, the darkness became almost complete. The birds ceased singing, the laborers stopped working, and all nature assumed a ghastly look. As I was obliged to keep record of the barometers, I had not much opportunity to observe closely the appearance of the sun. I got a glimpse, however, and saw the 'corona light' burst out from around the moon, and I saw quite distinctly the protuberances of solar clouds shining brilliantly at feur points of the moon's circumference. It was obliged to hold the chronometers close to the light of a lantern in order to note time."

Cleveland, and soon after engaged as a cook on a canal boat, where she was brutally used by the men. Driven to despair, she resolved to end her life. This is the substance of the letter, and there is little doubt that it is genuine, and that "one more unfortunate" has "gone to her death."

It is stated that the Hon. J. Glancy Jones will leave this country in about a month, to assume the duties of his new position as Minister to Austria. Consequently, he will not retain is seat in the approaching session of Congress.

It is stated that no correspondence has passed through the State Department relative to the reported recent movements of Gen. William Walker and his adherents, towards making another descent on Nicaragua. The instruction of selections formerly issued respecting filibuster expeditions about to leave this country will, most likely, still hold good against his company, or that of any other citizens of the United States, in case they make themselves amenable to law by carrying with them implements of war, &c., and it is probable that the seading of further instructions to Custom-House efficiers in varieties on the sections of the country is therefore considered unnecessary.

For the National Era.

Exerting In THE CARS.

We have just seen an ingenious invention, recently pseinned to C. M. Mann, R. 24, of Detroit, who is connected with the Michigan Cen.

The format speak favorably on the fair; grounds at Laisbon, demanding the resistance of the United and the provinces of the Justice of the United States, in case they make themselves amenable to law by carrying with them implements of war, &c., and it is probable that the sending of further instructions to Custom-House efficers in varieties of the Carles George.

The water and London in the American colonies from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Emperor of Russia is to pay a visit to Paris and London in the spring.

The province of Margarita is to be ruled by special laws. Mail communication with Earstone, by a feet in the Carles of Michigan Hallon, and the aggregate in the Pacific of Michigan Hallon, and the aggregate in the Pacific of Michigan Hallon, and the proprietors of steamer Arrow, plying between Detroit and Toledo, the State Department of Michigan Hallon, and the proprietors of steamer Arrow, plying between Detroit and arriv

over our ferry boats, en route to the interior, and, from their personal appearance and the character of their equipments, it is patent to every unprejudiced eye that they are men of the right enterprise and stuff for a rapidly-growing State. Yesterday morning we observed a train of six wagons wending their way along the levee and up Market street, and learned that they belonged to Mr. Ragland, his two sons, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Tate, all having their families, and in all numbering twenty ing their families, and in all numbering twenty persons. They are farmers, are from Washington county, Illinois, and left their homes on the 7th inst. They proceed to Springfield, in this State, and will locate on excellent land in the vicinity of that town. Another train of wagons, with about the same number of stalwart men, and handsome, hearty young mothers, with lively, clean children, from the same part of the country, crossed yesterday on the uppe ferry boat, and are now on their way to southwest Missouri. Are not these encouraging signs for the future of our State?-St. Loui Democrat, Oct. 11.

Collector Schell, of New York, recently seized a large lot of French Chins, in consequence of its including a number of little China images pronounced indecent. An appeal was taken, and Secretary Cobb sustains the decision of

The Petersburgh (Va.) Press, of yesterday, announces that the Hon. S. Clemens, M. C., lately wounded in a duel with Mr. Wise, is lying in a very critical condition.

Recently, the Charleston Mercury directed the attention of its readers to the fact that noth-ing but the excessively high rates of freight, charged upon the railroads from East Tennes-see to Virginia tide-water, saved the cities of Charleston and Savannah from the loss of their trade, which has heretofore been of so much value to them.—Al. Gaz.

Gen. Duff Green has published a second let-ter in the Philadelphia North American, on the

There was a foot race by ladies at Iowa City, September 20th, the prize for which was a silver cake-basket. The distance was 100 yards, and there were seven entries. Miss Handy and Mrs. Cross led the field handsomely, and they ran so even, breast and breast, that when they came in the judges were of opinion that it was a dead heat. Indeed, on measuring their tracks as imprinted on the score, the heels of both were found exactly parallel; but Miss Handy's foot extending by reason of its length four inches in advance of Mrs. Cross, the prize

The carriage manufactory of N. C. Briggs, at Providence, R. I., was burned on Monday night; loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$3,300. The house, barn, and stock, of Giles Davis, at Sandown, N. H., were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning; loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,300.

\$1,300.
The bedstead factory of Benjamin Andrews & Co., at New Boston, N. H., was burned on Saturday morning; loss, \$1,600—no insurance.
Henry Willard, who burnt the barns of Calvin Swith at Langdon, N. H., last spring, has been sent to the State Prison for ten years. The Rev. Caswell Drake, of North Carolin

has sailed for Europe, to establish his claim as a descendant and heir of the famous Sir Francis a descendant and heir of the famous Sir Francis
Drake, the great admiral and navigator, who
was appointed and knighted by Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Drake expects to succeed in making
good his claim to the immense property belonging to the Drake estate, which now, like the
"Jennings estate," is in want of an heir.

The Court of Appeals, New York, has awarded a new trial to Cancemi, convicted of murder, because he was tried by eleven jurors only, though the prisoner assented to this arrangement. The court, however, holds that trials for crimes must take place as the law prescribes, and the State has an interest in preserving the lives and liberties of its citizens, and will not allow a surrender of them. If a deficiency of one juror could be allowed, a deficiency of ted, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty.

Short fit to this on Congruences, which lines [Septimen and the services of the complete of th slone. This fell fainting. On the twelfth round was carried to the scratch, but Heenan was too faint to come to time, when the battle was declared won by Morrissey. Eleven rounds were fought in twenty-twe minutes. Both Heenan and Morrissey were very badly cut, and had to and Morrissey were very badly cut, and had to have been an and Morrissey were very badly cut, and had to have the fight was wit.

So the brought away on beds. The fight was wit.

Corn, white 69 (Corn, yellow 85 (Rwa 70))

It is officially stated that mails for Germany will be regularly made up and dispatched from New York by the several lines of United States,

Bremen, and Hamburg mail steamers, as follows:

To Bremen on 30th October; Hamburg on 1st November; Bremen on 6th November; Bacon, Sides
Bacon, Sides
Bacon, Sides
Bacon, Hams
Bacon, Sides
Bacon, Hams
Bacon, Sides
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December.

The rates of postage to Germany upon letters transmitted by either of the above lines of mail transmitted by either of the above lines of mail steamers are precisely the same, being the regular established rates "by Bremen or Hamburg mail," as published in the table of postages to foreign countries. Postmasters in the interior should forward at once to New York all letters, &c., for Germany, mailed to go by either of said lines.

"The prisoner was arrayed in a suit of black, and wore on his head a white cap. His step was tolerably firm, considering the fact that he The character of the present immigration to this State must be a source of sincere gratification to every man who has the interests of Missouri at heart. Numbers of farmers from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, are daily passing over our ferry boats, en route to the interior, and, from their personal appearance and the

that the time had arrived to put the warrant into execution, and that if he had anything to say, he had now an opportunity. Stout did not rise, but, while seated, in a clear and firm voice, said:

"' Gentlemen, I am of opinion that there has been considerable vindictiveness in this matter; and where there is vindictiveness, it is difficult to speak. I have left my oracle, which contains an expression of my feelings as a dying man, and that contains all I have to say."

"He maintained great firmness up to the moment of his death. Mrs. Stout was in Albany up to a late hour on Wednesday night.

bauy up to a late hour on Wednesday night, hoping against hope for some change in the Governor's determination. Governor King was not in that city, but the poor woman awaited a telegram from him with the most intense anxiety. She left for a final interview with her son, entirely broken down in spirit. Mrs. Ston appears to be a respectable woman, and is evidently the best of the family.

In the United States Circuit Court at Cin-In the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, Judge McLean presiding, in the cases of Sturges agt. Stetson, and Fosdyck agt. Sturges, Judge Leavitt has delivered an opinion that the directors of the Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railway had no power, under its chartest the issue steek at a pine halos. charter, to issue stock at a price below the par-value; that a stockholder reselling stock ithus issued, though the sale is valid, is not liable to the purchaser for any depreciation in the stock which such company might suffer in conse-quence of such fraudulent issue by the direct-

The latest advices from Salt Lake City state that the Mormons have organized a corps of 400 police, who perambulate the streets night and day, and keep a sharp eye upon the movements of the "Gentiles.

Au organization of all the telegraph lines in the United States (except the seaboard line from Boston to New Orleans, which points are also connected by wires through the interior) is just being perfected, under the title of the North American Telegraphic Association, having for its object the union, extension, and improvement of telegraphic facilities throughout the country. The first meeting was held on Thursday, and embraced seven telegraphic corporations, including one in Canada. A primary object, we understand, is to effect a united, comprehensive, and economical working of the whole telegraphic system, under which toils may be reduced to the lowest remunerative rates.

tive rates. We learn that the North American Telegraphic Association has already taken action with a view to the early completion of a direct telegraphic connection of the Mississippi river with California, under the grant of the hate Congress, of a strip of land two hundred feet in width through the public domain, between these rounts. points.

The steamer Ben Franklin was burnt on the 21st inst, near Vicksburg, Miss., and is a total loss. No lives were lost. One Protestant and two Catholic clergymen have already fallen at their posts in New Orans, since the epidemic commenced.

The Howard Association of New Orleans announce that the epidemic continues in fatal prev-alence, and cautions the unacclimated to keep The Mayor of Portsmouth, Va., has determined to put a stop to the habit of swearing on the street, for which indecency he has already fined a great many persons, without respect to rank or condition.

The great sewing machine patent case has been decided at New Haven, Conn., in favor of the plaintiffs, fully sustaining the validity of the re-issue to Allen E. Wilson, which was subsequently assigned to Potter & Wheeler.

Oats · · · · · · · · · · · · 47 Clover Seed · · · · · · 7.00 Timothy Seed · · · · · · 2.50 · 14,25 @14.75

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, olds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a ve able family medicine. REV. JAMES C. BOOMER. DEAR Size: Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Chol-era Morbus within a few months past, and demning it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheer-

fully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe an effectual remedy. REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Messrs, P. Davis & Sox. This certifies that I have for several years used Davi Tegetable Pain Killer in my family, in several of those

es for which it is recommended, and find it a very eful family medicine.
REV. A. BRONSON, Fall River. For sale in Washington by William Ballantyne, book

GROVER & BAKER'S AMILY SEWING MACHINES A New Style. Price \$50. 495 Broadway, New York. 18 Summer street, Boston. 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Iron Hall, 318 Pa. Av., Washington, D. C

58 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. And in all the principal cities and villages of the Uni These Mackines sew from two spools, and form a se of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which wi estionably the best in the market for family use.

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Works more completely than shy other.—N. Amer. Mei Is not liable to get out of repair.—Vergennes Citizen. Is adapted to all home requirements.—Doer Enquirer. A very pretty piece of faraiture.—Machias Union. Sews with a forty-seamstress power.—Rockiasa Gazel Nothing can be more perfect.—Southbridge Fress.
The most ingenious and useful.—Nastucked Mirror. Has obtained deserved celebrity.—Salem Observer.
The best in the market.—Chicopas Journal. It does not get out of repair.—Oape Cod Advecate.
Sews. silk or cotten from ordinary apools.—Haverhill Ga.
The work it does will not rip—Amesbury Villager.
Are superior to all others.—Hingham Journal.
A most acmirable invention.—Boston Courier.
They are enjoying universal favor.—N. O. Picapana.
Superior to any now manufactured.—N. O. Delta.
Will do more work than a dezen hands.—Wash. Union It sews everything.—Boston Watchman.
The best of the kind ever invented.—New Haven Reg.
There can be no competition with them.—N.O. True Delt We give preference to Grover & Baker's.—Bas. Sas. Ga.
Their superiority is acknowledged.—Indianapolis Jour They require no adjusting of machinery.—Phila. City It It fastens its own end.—Nashville News.
The best machine yet introduced.—Jucksen Standard.
Is easier kept in order than any other.—Wool Grower.
The best machine in the United States.—Ballston Journel 617 OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR NOVEMBER NOW READY. CONTENTS.

Railway Engineering in the United Stan Her Grace, the Drummer's Daughter. (I Work and Rest. Colin Clout and the Fairy Queen. Miss Wimple's Hoop. (Concluded.) Nature and the Philosopher. Thomas Jefferson. Nature and the Philosopher.

Thomas Sefferson.
A Prisoner of West.
The "Washing of the Poet," on Ho
St. Peter's.
Physical Courage.
November.
A Visit to the Autocrat's Landlady.
The Great Event of the Century.
The Last Look.
A Sample of Consistency.
Laterary Notices.
The Publishers believe that this Ma ga

A Sample of Consistency.

Literary Notices.

The Publishers believe that this Ma gazine has become a necessity with the intelligent reading public. Not content, however, with past success, it will be the aim of its conductors to make it still more stres site and entertaining, while at the same sime is high that are and case-in choice the same sime is high that are readed as choice ship are preserved.

The First Volume, consisting of seven numbers, ended in May last. The steened Volume, while containing even numbers, will end with the December issues, as which he lader will be given. Hereafter size vosume will begin with January and July.

The pages of the Atlantic are eissedy pest, and back numbers can be supplied.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, or twenty-live cents a number. Upon the receipt of the price, the publishers will send the Magazine, post paid, to any past of the United States.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;

Prospectus of the Thirteenth Volume. REGINALNO JANUARY 1, 1889 The National Era is about to enter upon its

The National Ers is about to enter upon its Thirteenth volume.

Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of the Question of Slavery was practically prohibited in this District, the Ers was commenced for the purpose of asserting and defending the Rights of Discussion, and of giving fair expression to Anti-Slavery Sentiments. In the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings alone gave it moral support; in the Senate, it found not a single well wisher; while outside of Congress it stood, solitary and unsustained, under ban and menace. A condict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, populace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the storm, maintained its posi-tion, and from that hour the Liberty of the Press was established in the District of Co-

Twelve years have passed, and to-day, the Era finds twenty among the most distinguished members of the Senate, elected to carry out the Principles it was instituted to advocate, and the House almost controlled by Representatives, with whom it can consistently and heartily act

with whom it can consistently and nearly act as a co-worker.

While the cause it has advocated has advanced so rapidly, I am constrained to say that the Era, since the advent of the Republican Party, has suffered somewhat in its circulation. Influential newspapers, once in opposition, but now united in the same movement, and an extensive Local Press, upholding kindred sen-

timents, naturally engross a large portion of Republican patronage.

This was to be expected, but still I think there are good reasons why the Era should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press to raise the standard of Freedom in the Capital of the Republic. For twelve years it has been of the Republic. For twelve years it has been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement, and especially represents the Anti-Slavery element of the Republican Party. Although independent of mere Party organization, it was the first paper to advocate a general union of the Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and, while holding itself at liberty to blame what it considered blameworth, has uniformly what it considered blameworthy, has uniformly vindicated it as true to its Principles. It has never been a burden to its friends, never asked, nor at any time would have been willing to re-ceive, any kind of official or congressional pa-tronage, has always been self-sustaining. From its friends, then, it asks a subscription that shall enable it to hold a position gained by so-much effort, and to continue to wield an influmuch effort, and to continue to wield an influence which, I trust, has not been exerted for

ence which, I trust, has not been carefully attended to. Out of it already have been compiled several works which have gone into the permanent Literature of the country. In addition to the Novel I am now publishing from the pen of E. Foxron, I shall commence some time in October another story of remark-able power, by a gentleman residing near Bal-timore. We have read the whole production in manuscript, and can safely say that nothing of the kind since the appearance of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has more engrossed our attention or more deeply enlisted our feelings.

The Era presents weekly a Summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps

a careful record of the proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the nost interesting speeches delivered in that body. G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1858.

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cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed
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of the lungs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the
lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the
pale, thin, features of him who was lately lusty and
strong, whisper to all but him, Consumption. He tries
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renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it
accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The count
less colds and coughs which it cures are the seed whicwould have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incurable
diseases. Influenza, Croup. Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the threatand lungs are easily cured by the Cherry Pectoral if taken
in season. Every family should have it by them, and
they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidtous prowler which carries off the paront sheep from
many a foek. the darling lamb from many a home.

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The abuve Farm is well adapted to both grain and grass, especially the latter.

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611 Columbia Land Office, Washington, D. C. THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM. THE "SOUTHERN PLATFORM," compiled from the writings of eminent Southern men against Slavery. By Daniel R. Goodloe. First edition 16 cents per copy, free of postage. Second edition, enlarged by the addition of sixteen pages, and printed on fine paper, 35 cents.

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Illinois politicians of weight with Mr. Buchanan in per-oscription of the Douglas e election. The President The thirteen Illinois Post-in Monday last were insigned to the president was a supported to the president of the per-order than the president per-order than the presid em receiving over four hunr. Their cases were deter ections. Forty postmaster missed in Illinois." . 25.—The State Depart-

ceived officially nor written oncerning General Walker's orders, however, heretofore al officers for the prevention he neutrality laws remain in Jones, the newly appointed a, leaves for Vienna in No-tetiracy from Congress, Mr., a Democrat, is first on the ee of Ways and Means, and, asage be followed, will be

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LATE WILLIAM JAY.

upright, and uncompromising men are seldem found, scarcely too much can be said in commendation of one who through life has been distinguished for his wise, fearless, and active devotion to the best interests of man, with a reverential regard for the upbuilding of the Redemer's kingdom. The late WILLIAM JAY, with a competent fortune, a cultivated and are In such an age as this, when comes twe mind, a fondness for intellectual labor, has, during a life of elegant leisure, consecrated his superior powers most entationally and unfemittingly to the cause of humanity and religion, being willing, in imitation of his divine Lord, when its divine large. when incurring opposition or reproach, to make himself of no reputation, if need be, in the pur-suit of what he deemed a righteous course. Born to affluence, he held his property as a storard of the great Proprietor; not necessitate the oppressed his clients; whether on the ju-dicial bench or in the circle of intellectual or scientific friends, he aimed to be just and eful; and was willing to labor with the friend of God and man, in season and out of season disregarding human praise or censure, so that he could stand approved to his own conscience, and especially to Him for whom he looked ha-

Mr. Jay was thorough in his researches, scrupulous in the use of language, truthful in his statements, dignified in controversy, fearless in rebuking iniquity, firm as a rock in the maintenance of his honest and well-wrought opinions, liberal in the use of his wealth for the promotion of human harming and harmonic of his wealth for the

opinions, meral in the use of this weathn for the protection and defence of the wronged.

He had the singular good fortune to write with just severity against the delinquency of time-serving men and associations, held in popular actimation and wat ratio the respect and ular estimation, and yet retain the respect and confidence of the community. But it was not merely good fortune; it was also the result of his carefulness as to facts, his gentlemanly yet independent style, his uniform fairness, his disjuterestedness his unrespective and interestedness, his unswerving integrity, and his enire freedom from gross personalities. He instinctively shrank from sinking the gentleinstinctively shrank from sinking the gentleman in the controversialist, imputing had motives to all whom he felt bound to oppose, or seeking by trick or artifice to win a victory over an opponent. He might appropriately have borne upon his escutcheon the motto, "Be just and fear not!" He was just, he was fearless, he was upright before God and man. Mr. Jay was a friend to the Bible, Traot, Peace, Temperance, Sunday School, Sabbath, Missionary, Education, and Anti-Slavery cause. He was a patriot as well as a philanthropist and Christian, and entered with prudent zeal into the political agitations of the times. He was President of the Westchester Bible Society, and a Vice President of the American Bible Society, President of the American Peace ble Society, President of the American Peace Society, Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and afterwards Vice President of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. He contributed to the funds of all the above-named societies, and advocated their claims by his pen and tongue, so long as their acts met his approbation, and no longer. When any of these Societies manifested a desire to concline the favor of delinquent portions of the community societies manifested a desire to conciliate the favor of delinquent portions of the community by the suppression or mutilation of sentiments favorable to Freedom, and opposed to oppression, or by appearing on the side of the oppressor, he indiguantly rebuked them, and withheld from them his confidence. The Bible Society, the American Sunday School Union, the Colonization Society the American Society and Society of the American Society of the Open Society nization Scciety, the American Board, the American Tract Society, have in turn been the subjects of his public censure. He gave also to almost every judicious object that attracted to almost every judicious object that attracted his attention, as often from the promptings of his own heart as from solicitation or example. Thoroughly honest, truthful, and independent, himself, he held in just abhorrence the trickery and unscrupulousness of political demagogues, the time-serving policy of secular and religious publications and societies. With a recognition

country, he held in utter contempt the prostitu-tion of both by men in high station; and though eminently qualified to fill any political office

publications and societies. With a reverential regard for the Constitution and laws of his

yielded him his confidence.

He was, from an early age, a frequent delegate to the Episcopal Convention of the Diocess of New York, and was consistent in opposition of the Diocess of New York, and was consistent in opposition.

tenets and usages of Christians of other de-

tion have been more numerous than on any other subject, and yet, as is seen, he was not a man of "one idea." His political, his humane, and his religious feelings, in connection with his hereditary and characteristic love of liber-ty, led him early to esponse the cause of the free people of color and the slave; his indignafree people of color and the slave; his indigna-tion at the contempt expressed toward the Dec-laration of Independence, at the unscrappions assaults on the Constitution and the rights of man by men in public authority, awakened in him a zeal in defence of the political institu-tions of his country; and the reproach brought upon the sation by the trampling on a portion of unoffending citizens, merely on account of their complexion and condition, induced him to consecrate his fine powers, his influence, and his pen, to the cause of emancipation.

The following are some of Mr. Jay's publications on the Slavery question: Letter to Hon Theodore Fralinghuyaen, respecting his declaration that he was not an Abolitionat, but an artion that he was not an Abelitionist, but an ardent friend of the Colonization Society; Examination of the Mesaic Laws of Servitude; Letter to the Committee chosen by the American Tract Society; Inquiry into the Character and Tendency of the American Colonization and American Anti-Slavery Societies; A View of

the Action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery; On the Condition of the Free People of Color in the Liuded States, Address to the Friesda of Colori in the Liuded States, Address to the Friesda of Constitutional Liberty on the Violation by the United States, Address to the Friesda of Constitutional Liberty on the Violation by the United States of Representatives of the Right of Patition; Introduction of the President to the Friesda of Constitutional Liberty on the Violation by the United States of the Republican party, and the control of the President to the Friesda of Constitutional Liberty on the Violation by the United States of the Republican party, and the control of the President to Republican for the President to Representatives of the Right for Patition; Introduction of the President to the Pr

of Clergymen and others; Letter to Rev. R. S. Cook Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society; and Letter to Lewis Tappan, Eq., Treasurer of the American Missionary Association.*

For two or three years past, Mr. Jay's health has declined. He was aware of the incurable nature of the disease, and the probable speedy termination of his earthly existence; still he looked forward to the event with the calmness of a pilosopher and the faith of a Christian. In an interview the writer had with him the 10th of April, 1858, he said: "In my situation, I naturally look back upon my Anti-Slavery labors, and I do not see shything to regret. We have had a hard struggle; and if the project of forcing Slavery upon Kansas is defeated, we shall commence a new start, one that will be successful. In what I have written for the cause, no one has ever been able to convict me of a false statement. It is because I have avoided exaggeration, and been careful to state simple facts; and because I have acted in the fear of God."

On another occasion he wrote: "Reading of the procession of the wrote: "Re

On the 26th June he wrote: "My health continues to decline. I am almost wholly con-fined to my bed and chair. I have no appetite,

*The principal of these have been published in a vol-ume entitled "Miscellaneous Writings on Slavery by William Jay," for sale by Thomas Hamilton, 48 Beckman street, New York; price one dollar. See the advertise-

From the New York Evening Post WHY THE OPPOSITION IN NEW YORK IS NOT UNITED.

All sorts of reasons but the true one have been suggested for the failure of the Republican and American Conventions to unite at Syracuse. The real and only reason was, that there were people in one and perhaps both Conventions, who went there to nominate a President in 1860, rather than a Governor in 1858. The American Convention consisted of a class of politicians who had one or both of two leading purposes in view; the one, to prevent Sen-ator Seward from having the support of the State of New York in the next National Con-vention, by defeating his friends now; and the ity, he, in view of the profligacy of other, to so modify and shape the Republican uncompromising hostility to the leading measform upon the anh of honor a private station." He never counselled resistance to enactments by the constitutional legislators of the nation, but, deeming the "Higher Law" paramount, he did not heat tate to counsel disobedience to all bills passed in defiance of the plainest principles of justice, equity, and humanity.

In religion, Mr. Jay was a low church Episcopalian and a devoted and conscientious churchman. Yet he was free from bigory and intolerance, and liberal in his estimation of the teness and nasces of Christians of other deformed in the Mr. Seward. the local exigencies of Crittenden and the other

from it to Mr. Seward.

Herein lies the whole difficulty between the nominations. Wherever he recognised in another the image of Christ, he cordially took him by the hand as a Christian brother, and ag all attempts to change the doctrines, constitution, or liturgy, of the church.

He did not believe in the infallibility of sishops, any more than he did in the infallibility of procession, or liturgy, of Popes, nor did he think that a criminal Bishop was necessarily in the line of apostolical succession. On one occasion, when asked to the electors of New York. But, to prevent the same procession of New York. But, to prevent the same procession of New York. But, to prevent the same procession of New York. But, to prevent the same procession of New York. sing all attempts to change the doctrines, con- are confident that he would carry the State,

cose of New York, and was consistent in opposing all attempts to change the doctrines, consistent of the constitution, or liturge, of the church.

He did not believe in the infallibility of Bishops, any more than he did in the infallibility of Bishops, any more than he did in the infallibility of Bishops, any more than he did in the infallibility of Bishops, and the constraint of the property of of the prope

obscure as to be in ignorance of it, nor are and Slavery, which have been widely circulated at home, and some of them have been reprinted in England." He has left, we understand, a Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, and probably other writings, which may yet be laid before the public.

Mr. Jay's writings on the Anti-Slavery question have been more numerous than on any other subject, and yet, as is seen, he was not a man of "one idea." His political, his humane.

In the first places then the election of Mr.

In the first place, then, the election of Mr.
Morgan as Governor does not necessarily involve
the election of delegates devoted to the interests
of Mr. Seward. The issue in the choice of delor mr. seward. The issue in the choice of delegates at the late State Convention was not between Seward and his particular opponents among the opposition, but between those who, to destroy Mr. Seward, wished to modify the platform of the party, so that he could not occupy it, on the one hand; and those, on the other, who were tensiting of Ramphican principles. if he is elected, as he will be in all human prob-ability, duly establishes the fact that the ma-jority of the people of this State harmonize with the Republican party upon all the pending Sla-very issues, and secures to the opposition in this State a leader as free from any tinge of politi-cal intolerance as can be found, probably, be-tween Rouse's Point to Sandy Hook.

tewer than he, will be quite certain not to re-ceive it.

The choice is not to be controlled by wire-pulling or trickery, as it often, indeed, usually is in the Democratic Conventions, for the sim-ple reason that the Republicans, having never succeeded in the election of a President, have none of that confidence in their party strength which renders the Democratic party, from its long continued successes, comparatively indifferent about the quality of its candidates. They know that their chances of success will be few enough with the most available candidate they can select, and there is not the least danger of their chances of success will be few enough with the most available candidate they can select, and there is not the least danger of

be successful. In what I have written for the cause, no one has ever been able to convict me of a false statement. It is because I have avoided exaggeration, and been careful to state simple facts; and because I have acted in the fear of God."

On another occasion he wrote: "Reading and writing are far more fatiging than formerly. But I have no disposition to complain; on the contrary, I wonder at my mercies, and ask why am I made to differ so much from others? Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits." At another time: "Let us pray for divine assistance, that we may as discharge our account with joy, and not with grief." With reference to the effort made by the writer that that American Tract Society should publish a tract on the Sinfalness of Slavery, instead of one on the Duties of Masters, he wrote: "I cordially approve of the rejection of the 'suppressed tract," for the reasons assigned by you. The committee did a good thing from bad motives. * * * The officers have, in my opinion, given most false and jesuitical reasons for their conduct, and their course tends to the corruption of public morals."

In the third place, it is very clear that those who really desire to take the General Government out of the hands of the Slave Oligarchy, must rely upon the Republican party as the instrument by which their object is to be accomplished. It is the only live opposition party. The American party has no organic vitality, nor the elements out of which it can acquire any. It has been steadily growing feebler since its first success, and sow exerts but a factious sort of influence in any State in the Union. None of its most infatuated members pretend that it can ever again conduct a campaign against the Administration party. Under these circumstances, what madness it is to labor to weaken the sole bulwark of the opposition, and to send the Republican party into the contest of 1860, discouraged and demoralized by an undeserved and unnecessary defeat at the hands those vitally interested in its success get rid of the rats that harbored in it, would be a Solon or a Solomon for wisdom in compari-son with such politicians.

continues to decline. I am almost wholly confined to my bed and chair. I have no appetite, am exceedingly feeble, and suffer greatly from increasing difficulty in breathing. It is very doubtful if I ever see New York again, but I hope to enter a better city, whose maker and builder is God, and where there is no sin and no sorrow."

His end, we learn, was peaceful as his life had been consistent, and he watched the approach of death with the calm confidence of a Christian.

L. T.

Christian.

Suppose, by such a process, Mr. Seward can be put out of the way, who is benefited? Surely not Mr. Crittenden, nor any of those in whose behalf this suicidal policy is pursued, for in any event there will be enough of Mr. Seward's in any event there will be enough of Mr. Seward's health this suicidal policy is pursued. Who under the sort to such unfair and such unpatriotic methods of warfare; not the opposition party, of course, for they are weakened and discouraged just to the extent that this policy is pursued. Who, then, but the common enemy, are to profit by it?

nemy, are to profit by it? enemy, are to profit by it?

It really strikes us as very silly for a party to shape its course entirely with a view to prejudice the political prospects of any man, and especially of one whose chief fault consists in hrving served that party so faithfully and suc-cessfully as to have become the envy of rivals in the service.

We will hardly be accused of any undue par tiolity for Mr. Seward, but we are free to say that we should consider ourselves quite un-worthy of the prefession to which we belong, if we thought we were capable of intermitting our exertions in behalf of the Republican party at this crisis, because its success might pos-sibly involve the political advancement of any

Republican.

We are content to let the future take care of We are content to let the fature take care of itself. It is enough for us to do the duty of to-day; and that is, as we believe, to do what we honorably can to place the Empire State of this Union in an attitude of unequivocal and All who think differently, and all who, to gratify a petty personal or political spite, are willing to see the Republican party in New York disto see the Republican party in New York dis-couraged by defeat this fall, never were and never can become Republicans; and had the Conventions at Syracuse deliberated till dooms-day, they could have reached no conclusions ry to these men, which would not have involved the destruction of the Republican par-ty. They sympathize with our adversaries more than with ourselves, and our adversaries are

entitled to their support.

"But," says some caviller, who may have tried to make terms with the other side, and with indifferent success, "it is not merely Seward that we dislike; we object to your extreme views about Slavery. You make it im-possible for such a man as Crittenden, or any The only practical difference between the American and the Republican Conventions upon

and wish to make the destruction of that power a condition of his uniting with the party which exerts it. But that would be the precise and immediate consequence of levelling the Repub-lican platform to the feet of Mr. Crittenden and his friends.

his friends.

Suppose we did make it ever so acceptable to those gentlemen, what benefit would it be to him or to the party? We should certainly alienate all the New England and Northwestern States. What single State in the South would we win by it? Not one; not even Kentucky, where Mr. Crittenden and his colleagues are in a honeless minority. It is not with where Mr. Crucenden and his coneagues are in a hopeless minority. It is not with such men-not with a timid and time serving policy—that the Republican party is to be built up at the South. It is not to men who assist in stabbing south. It is not to men who assist in stabbing heroes like Blair and Lincoln, while battling with their common enemy, that the hopeful eyes of the stricken white laborer of the slave States are raised. What the South wants to see is a strong, resolute, uncompromising Anti-Slavery power, moving toward them from the North, giving evidence of sufficient courage and attention to particular the description. strength to protect the deserters from the Pro-Slavery ranks. But they will never trust men who make it their whole task to weaken and

discourage the army which is coming to their relief.

Convention assembled at Dedham on the 7th inst., as a candidate to represent the third district of this Commonwealth in the next Congress of the United States. I accept the nomination in the spirit in which it was made. Although not inclined to solicit office, yet if it be the wish of the people of this district that I should serve them in the National Councils at Washington, you may be assured that they will be no trifling obstacles that shall prevent me from taking my place there at the proper time. It has for some time been my conviction that the questions at present dividing the conn-It has for some time been my conviction that the questions at present dividing the country touch the very essence of free government. On which side of them Massachusetts should be found, it were superfluous to point out. More than two centuries of labors and sufferings have pledged her to uphold every liberal movement for the advancement of mankind. movement for the advancement of mankind. The only danger of failure springs from the tendency natural to freemen, to differ upon the precise modes best fitted to carry out their objects. I trust that, through the liberal and comprehensive character of the combination forming to counteract the pernicious policy and to expose the odious doctrines of the National Administration, this danger may be averted, and that all who harmonize in spirit may, by their nuited exertions, concentrate may, by their united exertions, concentrate their power for the accomplishment of useful ends. If it be the opinion of my fellow-citizens that an instrument so feeble as myself can be made in any way effective in promoting those ends, all that I can promise in return is, that whatever of strength God has given me shall be faithfully devoted to their service. I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. From the Washington Star, October 20. HON. J. GLANCY JONES.

The telegraph told us, yesterday, that the ap ointment of U. S. Minister to Austria has been indered to the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Penn sylvania. We see no reason whatever to doubt sylvania. We see no reason whatever to doubt the fact, inasmuch as that no other member of the present House of Representatives has strong-er or more legitimate claims upon the Demo-cratic party. For adherence to its principles, its policy, and its measures, he has been borne to the ground at home, under the accumulated to the ground at home, under the accumulated weight of iron, disappointment about effice, and the Anti Democratic Anti-Slavery sentiment, so powerful everywhere at the North. He fell fighting gallantly and fearlessly, struggling hand to hand with the combined enemies of the Democracy. Though his shield was emblazoned with "The rights of the South under the guaranties of the Constitution," the most deadly weapons hurled at him in this memorable contest were the speeches and articles of erratic and unreliable or over-ambitious Southern men and newspapers, proclaiming that, in his man. and newspapers, proclaiming that, in his man-ful defence of the policy of the Democratic party ful defence of the policy of the Democratic party last winter, he did a grievous wrong; insomuch as in so doing he opposed Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, who they declare to be entitled to Southern confidence and support. He fell a victim to Southern weapons, aimed at him in defence of the traitor Douglas. Such is the explanation of his defeat; and the masses of the South who make and unmake Southern public men, and have never yet feiled to held them to strict on have never yet failed to hold them to strict ac-countability, should at once comprehend to whom they are indebted for the defeat of their nost fearless and energetic Northern friends, Glancy Jones of Pa., and Hughes of Indiana,)

in the House of Representatives. But, apropos of the political future of Mr. But, appropos of the political future of Mr. Jones. Though it is highly probable that the President promptly notified him that there was nothing that he, as the organ of the true and faithful Democracy, could do for him which he would not gladly do, we regard it as questionable whether he will not prefer to remain at home, and attend to the vindication of the integrity of the Democratic party in his own district and State, where the labors of Democrats of his emphasis of character and experience in public affairs are needed. Though the fact that he may attribute the success of factionists at home may attribute the success of factionists at home for if Congress may not act upon Slavery in in defeating him to the aid and comfort they received in that work from Southern men, on whom no reliance can reasonably be placed by anybody, is sufficient to dampen the ardor of most men in any political cause, yet we know J. Glancy Jones well enough to justify us in proclaiming that his Democratic labors will not be remitted for an instant under the discouraging influence of the tan instant under the discouraging influence of the recent election in his State
and district. The prompt manner in which the
President is understood to have tendered to him
the Austrian mission, fairly illustrates the depth
of the indignation of the Democratic party everywhere, that such a Democratic statesman as him elf should be temporarily sacrificed by the assist ance of men and newspapers professing sympa-thy for the cause of constitutional rights of the

INVULNERABLE STEAM WAR SHIPS. The following suggestion of Admiral Sarto-The following suggestion of Admiral Sartorius is an imperfect conception of a plan for an invulnerable war steamer, proposed some years ago by Commander W. W. Hunter, of the United States Navy. A suggestion of this kind, from such a quarter, is a proof that professional men are directing their attention to the deal men are directing their attention to the desired end. For some time, and especially during the late war with Russia, England has regarded such a war steamer as a desideratum. Commander Hunter gave Admiral Wormley, of her Majesty's Navy, some years ago, a model and drawings of the vessel he designed—a sixty-gun ship to act also as a battering-ram. Wormley died, and nothing has been heard of the model and drawings. They are, no doubt, with the English Admiralty, and will, we doubt not, one day show themselves. It matters not "who" gives the world a useful thing, so long as it is useful to mankind.

An invention to act as a war steamer and

An invention to act as a war steamer and An invention to act as a war steamer and battering ram was also proposed, we remember, some years ago, by Mr. Nasmyth, engineer, of Chat Moss, England. But no one, we believe, has presented a plan so complete as the one proposed by Commander Hunter, of the United States Navy.

"Invulnerable Ships.—Admiral G. R. Sarto-

"Invunerate Samps.—Admiral G. R. Sartorius sends to a morning contemporary a description of a 'shot-proof steam ram,' a vessel of war intended to run down the enemy's ships. 'My notion (says the Admiral) is, that the steam-ram should have stem or stern (for each is either) of the same form, and at each end a of which the blow is to be given, the projection being sufficient to protect the rudder from injury, and the prow having shoulders to prevent the possibility of its too deep insertion. The extremes being of the same shape, there would be a screw propeller at each end, thus doubling the means of propulsion, whether for backing, going shead, or turning; moreover, the vessel would be less likely to be disabled. The object for which she is most expressly designed is, that of crushing in the side or bow of an enemy by her beak; but she would also be formidable in disabling a retreating enemy by destroying the rudder.

an enemy by ner bear; but she would also be formidable in disabling a retreating enemy by destroying the rudder.

"Every one accustomed to the use of artillery at sea knows how few shots can take effect, when both parties are in rapid and eccentric movement. If the ship should haul up to get her broadside guns to bear on the attacking steam-ram, the latter receives the fire on her safest point—her bows, the shot glances off, and she rapidly closes. If the ship runs and fires her stern guns, the shot still glances harmlessly off, while those from the steam-ram (shot or shell) are doing their work with full effect; therefore, either by her fire or her blow, the enemy must be destroyed. The steam-ram, comparatively low in the water, and masts lower down, effects a rapid and almost unperceived approach; the first intimation the larger ship would receive of the proximity of her enemy, and before a gun could be fired, or that ship obey her helm, and simultaneously with

lawfully prohibit the introduction of Slavery. It is true Judge Douglas maintains that such It is true Judge Douglas maintains that such an exclusion of Southern interests from the common territory may be accomplished only by the indirect expedient of refusing the legal enactments essential to the security of Slavery. But the wrong is not mitigated by the mode of its perpetration. If the people of the South have a right to an equal enjoyment of the common territory, they have a right to be protected in the privilege. If the Territorial authority is incompetent to repel Slavery by positive enactment, it is just as much incompetent to repel Slavery by an omission to give it the security of legal guarantees. Every citizen has a right f legal guarantees. Every citizen has a right o the protection of his property by Govern-ment; hence results an obligation on the Ter itorial Legislature to secure immigrants from ritorial Legislature to secure immigrants from the South in the quiet possession of their slaves. If this safeguard is denied them, it is no less a wrong than if they were excluded from the Territory by a positive probibition. Wherefore, we deny, out and out, that a Territorial Legislature, which is instituted expressly for the protection of the rights of person and property, may constitutionally refuse the enactments essential to the security of Slavery—the property of the South. essential to the security of Slavery—the prop-erty of the South.

The same conclusion was established in the Dred Scott decision, but by a somewhat dif-ferent process of argumentation. In the first place, the Supreme Court planted itself on the position that Congress—the Federal Legisla-

position that Congress—the Federal Legisla-ture—has no power under the Constitution to interdict Slavery in the Territory. This is the non-intervention doctrine of the Democratic party. But a Territorial Government is the creature of Congress, and possesses only such authority as is communicated by its principal. Wherefore the Legislature of a Tertory is incompetent to exclude Slavery, either by positive enactment or by an indirect artifice.

If we deny the dogma that the Federal Government may prohibit Slavery in the common domain the common domain the common domain the common domain the common design are in the common of the ment, the conclusion against the power of the Territorial Legislature to accomplish the same result is absolutely irresistible. No Southern Democrat will pretend for a moment that Con-

gress can rightfully prohibit Slavery in the Territories. When, therefore, Judge Douglas was reported to have declared that the Territorial Legislaures might lawfully exclude Slavery from the Territories by denying it the protection to which all property is entitled at the hands of Government, we repudiated the doctrine as an absurd and mischievous heresy. But his friends ven-tured an apologetic interpretation of his lan-guage; and before protesting against the prin-ciple which we understood him to promulgate, we awaited his own construction of his speech. We have it at last, and we are obliged to say that it is very far from satisfactory to the

The apologists of Judge Douglas represent that in asserting the power of a Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery by denying it legal protection, he intended to impose the o ligation upon Congress. In other words, they understood him to affirm it to be the duty of the Federal Legislature to enact laws for the were his meaning, we could not acquit him of maintaining an erroneous opinion in regard to the authority of the Territorial Governments, but we might applaud his solicitude for the in-

the Territories, so neither can the Territoria Legislature, which is but the creature of Con gress. Nevertheless, Judge Douglas does ex-plicitly deny that Congress may interpose for the protection of Slavery in default of Territo-rial legislation.

SAFETY OF OCEAN STEAMERS.-A writer i the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, who is familiar with the construction and management of steamboats, makes some important suggestion for security against fire and other accidents.

Danger from fire may be almost wholly obvisted, by building the boats fire-proof, with no inflammable material on board except the fur niture, bedding, and baggage of the passengers In case of fire occurring, it would then be readily extinguished; or if the apartment in which t occurs were shut up, would soon go out of itself. As a security against other casualties, the vessels should be divided into water-tight compartments, so that leaks in half the ship would not cause it to sink. These two precautions of the toroid discount of the toroid di tions would have prevented the terrible disas ters on the ccean steamers that have heretofore destroyed hundreds of human lives, and brought sorrow to thousands of human hearts. And i is stated that the extra cost of building vessels in compartments, and fire-proof, would not be over \$30 a ton, or \$50,000 for a steamer—less than what is often spent in gilding and fancy ornaments. The losses of property on ocean steamships, it is computed, would have made all those lost within the last ten years, and all those now on the ocean, fire and water proof So that economy, as well as regard to the safe ty of passengers, requires the adoption of these precautions. This is a matter that should receive the attention of Congress, as well as of the owners of steamboat lines. When the necessary precautions are so obvious, and are so readily obtainable, it is the highest crimi-

Brown tells us a Vermont story which, he says, is as authentic as the best of the Post anecdotes, and, certainly, nothing more can be required. A respectable gentleman in Windsor county, many years ago, had an ambition to represent his town in the State Legislature. Though a man of good character, and every way able enough for the office he sought, he happened, as Aunt Peggy used to say, to have "a great many winning ways to make folks hate him," and was in fact the most unpopular man in town. Going to 'Squire X., an influential man, who happened to be friendly to him, he laid his case before him, and asked his influence; saying that he didn't exasked his influence; saying that he didn't expect help without paving for it, and declaring that if he could get X.'s influence he was sure to be elected. The 'Squire "put in his best jumps" for his man; but when the ballot box was turned, another man was declared elected. The disappointed candidate called out to know how the votes stood, and learned that he had got just three votes! "But I don't understand it," said he, turning to the 'Squire with a chopfallen countenance. "Nor I either," said the 'Squire. "I put in my vote; you put in an-'Squire. "I put in my vote; you put in another; but who the d——! put in the third is more than I can imagine!"—Boston Post.

NEGROES GOING SOUTH .- The Chatta (Tenn.) Representative of the 17th ult. says:

"A car load of ninety-seven Virginia and South Carolina Africans passed through this city on the evening of the 14th inst., en route for the cotton and sugar regions. The railroad arrivals show a tremendous drain of Africans from the old States to those further south." from the old States to those further south."

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whole forms a pleasant and agrees, ble volume."—P.esbyteriah.

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